

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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MINISTRY: U.S. WARRANTS FOR HITACHI EMPLOYEES NOT BINDING

OW230149 Tokyo KYODO in English 0140 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 23, KYODO -- U.S. warrants for the arrest of nine Hitachi, Ltd. employees issued Thursday in connection with an industrial spy case will have no binding power in Japan, Foreign Ministry officials said Friday.

They said they were also doubtful whether the warrants issued by U.S. Magistrate Nordin Blacker at the San Jose branch of the federal district court would lead the extradition of the nine defendants in Japan. The nine, charged with conspiring to send to Japan stolen computer secrets of International Business Machines Corp. (IBM), were summoned to appear before the court Thursday but failed to do so.

The ministry officials said the spy case is a matter between the U.S. judiciary and a private Japanese enterprise. Even if the warrants are sent to Japan through diplomatic channels, all the Japanese ministry can do is send them to the defendants by post, the officials said.

MITI MOVES TO BAN ROBOT SALES TO COMMUNIST BLOC

OW230735 Tokyo KYODO in English 0652 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 23, KYODO -- In a move meeting U.S. request, Japan is in effect banning the sale of industrial robots to the Soviet Union and its allies, informed sources said Friday.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) is adding industrial robots to a list of export items subject to approval to counter moves among Japanese manufacturers to sell them to the communist bloc, the sources said. MITI officials said "No decision has been taken" on the question of curbing exports of industrial robots to the Soviet bloc.

MITI cannot make the ban public in view of a COCOM meeting in October scheduled to discuss expanding export controls to additional products -- including industrial robots, gas turbines and ceramics -- sought by the United States, the sources said.

The United States is urging Japan in particular to restrict industrial robot exports as the world's largest producer of such robots. Adding industrial robots to the MITI list will mean a virtual ban on their export to the communist bloc, the sources said.

DEFENSE COUNCIL ADOPTS EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT PLAN

OW230217 Tokyo KYODO in English 0132 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 23, KYODO -- Japan's supreme defense policy-making body Friday adopted a Defense Agency plan to procure yen 4.4-4.6 trillion (about dollar 17.4-18.2 billion) worth of major equipment like tanks, ships and aircraft from fiscal 1983 through fiscal 1987.

The Cabinet-level National Defense Council chaired by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki approved the plan for buying, among other things, 373 tanks, 49 ships and submarines, 50 antisub patrol planes and 75 F-15 fighters.

Japan's total defense spending during the five-year period is estimated at yen 15.6-16.4 trillion (about dollar 61.6-64.7 billion). Defense expenditures may exceed the 1 percent ceiling of the gross national product (GNP) in fiscal 1984.

If the five-year plan is achieved, Japan's Self-Defense Forces will have almost met the requirements of a 1976 basic defense outline calling for Japan to gain capabilities to repulse "limited and small-scale aggression."

Japan will also have the sixth largest defense capability in the world in terms of non-nuclear armament, next to the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, China and France, according to defense agency sources.

The five-year plan, called "mid-term program estimate," is designed basically to prepare capabilities for the Ground, Maritime and Air Self-Defense Forces both in quantity and quality at a peace time as provided in the 1976 program.

The plan, in particular, puts stress on air defense, anti-submarine and the water's edge operations because of Japan's sea-surrounded geological features. It also attaches importance to electronic warfare, ability to wage extended war, invulnerability, command-communication, logistics support and training capabilities.

During the five-years (April 1983-March 1988), Japan will newly purchase 373 tanks, 354 guns, 240 armored vehicles and 78 antiship or antitank guided missile launchers for the Ground Self-Defense Force.

The ground force will also acquire 178 aircraft which include 43 antitank helicopters, 16 transport helicopters, 53 multipurpose helicopters, 64 reconnaissance helicopters, according to the plan. The ground force will have 1,314 tanks, 2,193 guns, 796 armored vehicles, 14 missile launchers, 108 antiship or antitank missile launchers and 418 aircraft by the time when the plan is fulfilled, the plan said.

For the Maritime Self-Defense Force, Japan will newly build 49 vessels with the aggregate tonnage of 97,000 tons during the period to beef up its capabilities to protect surrounding seas and maritime traffic, the plan said. This includes 14 destroyers, 13 mine sweepers, six submarines and six guided missile boats.

The maritime force will procure 125 aircraft which include 50 P3C Orion antisub planes, 63 antisub helicopters, 12 minesweeping helicopters. The 63 antisub helicopters break down to 43 land-based HSS-2s, 18 ship-based HSS-2s and two ship-based SX-60s.

If the plan is achieved, the maritime force will have 178 vessels with the total tonnage of 320,000 tons, including 60 destroyers, 40 of them with guided missile systems, 15 submarines, 33 minesweepers and six missile boats.

The maritime force will also have a total of 185 aircraft including 72 P3C Orions, 48 land-based HSS-2 helicopters and 43 ship-based HSS-2 helicopters.

During the same period, the plan calls for purchasing 75 F-15 Eagle fighters, 24 new-model support fighters, six F-1 support fighters, eight C-130 transport planes, one each E2C airbone early warning plane, EC-130 electronic support plane and EC-130 electronic survey plane.

The air force will also procure 130 mobile surface-to-air guided missiles and replace old-fashioned Nike-J surface-to-air missiles with more advanced ones.

After the plan is realized, the Air Self-Defense Force will have 138 F-15 fighters, 58 F-1 fighters, 24 F-1 successors, 12 C-130 transports, nine EC2 planes and one each EC-130 electronic support and survey plane.

A mid-term program estimate, which is a shopping list for major military hardware over five years, is revised every three years. Japan first adopted the estimate for fiscal 1980-1984, after completing four middle-range defense buildup plans from fiscal 1958 through fiscal 1976.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Suzuki told newsmen Friday Japan's defense spending could top the 1 percent ceiling of its gross national product (GNP) which the government set in 1976. Suzuki said defense spending may exceed the level if the Japanese economy remains stagnant amid the worldwide recession.

Defense Agency head Ito said Japan's total defense expenditures during the five years will be yen 15.6-16.4 trillion in terms of fiscal 1982 value. If the Japanese economy grows by 5.1 percent during the period, defense spending will be 0.97-1.02 percent on the average, Ito said.

The government, at a Cabinet meeting and a session of the National Defense Council on November 5, 1976, came to the decision to keep Japanese defense spending below 1 percent of GNP. The country's fiscal 1982 defense expenditures are put at yen 2,586 billion (about dollar 10.2 billion) or 0.93 percent of the projected GNP.

#### IRANIAN DEPUTY COMMERCE MINISTER ARRIVES 21 JULY

OW211203 Tokyo KYODO in English 0733 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 21, KYODO -- Ali Naqi Khamushi, Iran's deputy minister of commerce, arrived in Tokyo Wednesday on a 10-day visit at the head of a four-member mission to promote trade between Japan and Iran.

On Friday, he will open the second Iranian products exhibition in Japan aimed at diversifying exports to Japan, Iran's largest trading partner. He will also meet Hisashi Murata, president to the semiofficial Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Khamushi, who is also president of the Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines, hopes to meet officials of Komatsu, Ltd. and the major general trading houses -- Mitsubishi, Mitsui, C. Itoh, Marubeni, Sumitomo and Nichimen.

The bilateral trade has been in Iran's favor for the past five years but crude oil accounts for 99.6 percent of its exports to Japan.

Twenty-nine Iranian firms will show some 3,700 items at the exhibition lasting until September 23 at the World Import Mart building in Ikebukuro, western Tokyo, under the joint auspices of the Export Promotion Center of Iran (EPCI) and JETRO. The displays will include carpets, handicrafts, dried fruits, fishery products and sundries.

#### JSP OUTLINES 'LESS RIGID VISION OF SOCIALISM'

OW230207 Tokyo KYODO in English 0136 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 23, KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) has sketched out a new, less rigid vision of socialism for Japan, one that can dynamically respond to changing times, according to the party.

The four-part outline, worked out by the Socialism Theory Center, covers problems of modern socialism, long-term reform programs, the targets of socialistic reforms and the vision of socialism aimed at by the JSP.

The center has been studying formulas for a socialism to Japan under the leadership of former JSP Chairman Seiichi Katsumata. After a good deal of debate, the center has concluded that the party would not be able to administer state affairs under existing banners of socialism since the models, the Soviet Union and East European nations, have suffered setbacks and themselves turned to more flexible patterns.

The first part of the JSP outline calls for creation of a new vision of a society to replace capitalism, one suited to a computerized and again [as received] society.

It proposed that bureaucrats with technological knowledge and reformist ideas should be included among those that create the socialism of the 21st century, along with the general working class.

The cneter plans to refer the outline for debate by the party's national conference this October.

#### BRIEFS

PRC PROVINCE JOINT VENTURE -- Tokyo, 19 July, KYODO -- The Shoko Chukin Bank said Monday it has signed an agreement with China's trust and investment corporation in Liaoning Province to help promote joint ventures. Under the agreement, both parties will introduce appropriate companies for joint ventures, exchange information and staffers and promote capital procurement. The bank already has such agreements with similar trust investment corporations in the Chinese central government and other provinces. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0617 GMT 19 Jul 82 OW]

BRAZIL RAIL UNIT CONTRACT -- Tokyo, 19 Jul, KYODO -- Mitsui and Co. said Monday it had signed a contract to export 25 electric train units of 100 cars worth yen 1.6 billion (dollar 63.5 million) to Porto Alegre Urban Trains Co. (Trensurb), affiliated with the Brazilian federal railways. The trains will be used on a 27 kilometer suburban commuter line to be constructed between Mercado and Sapucaia Do Sul in Porto Alegre, southern Brazil, according to a spokesman for Japan's second largest general trading house. He said Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kaisha, Lta., Hitachi, Ltd. and Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. will produce the cars, while Hitachi, Ltd. and Toshiba Corp. will manufacture related electric equipment. Both Mitsui and Co. and Hitachi underbid rivals in an international bidding held in March last year [word indistinct] World Bank loans, he said. Similar international biddings are scheduled for signal, substation and railway maintenance equipment, the spokesman added: [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0553 GMT 19 Jul 82 OW]

YEN CREDIT TO MEXICO -- Tokyo, July 14, KYODO -- Japan has agreed to extend yen 17,806 million (\$69.3 million) in yen credit to Mexico to help finance the second expansion project of the Mexican state steelworks, Sicartsa, the government announced Wednesday. This is the first yen credit to Mexico. Japanese Ambassador to Mexico Kyoaki Kikuchi and Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda have exchanged letters in Mexico City, confirming the agreement. The project calls for installation of more electric-arc furnaces, or facilities to produce steel ingots from scrap, and continuous steel casters, which cast steel ingots into semifinished steel products continuously so that the works' total steelmaking capacity will be increased to 3.3 million metric tons a year from the present 1.3 million tons. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0636 GMT 14 Jul 82 OW]

AID TO KENYA -- Nairobi, 8 Jul, KYODO -- Japanese Parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Hideo Tsuji arrived here Thursday for a 4-day official visit to Kenya which includes talks with President Daniel arap Moi. Tsuji will meet with the Kenyan president Friday and later sign diplomatic notes to give about yen 1.5 billion (about dollar 6 million) aid to help build a medical center. The center to be completed in 1984, is Africa's first comprehensive medical institution. Japanese officials said: Japan will extend a total of yen 3 billion for the construction of the center. Before coming here, Tsuji visited Ruwanda, Tanzania and Zambia. After Nairobi, he will go to Gabon Monday for an official visit before returning home 17 July. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0013 GMT 9 Jul 82 OW]

PHOTO, FILM SHOW MARKS POLISH ANNIVERSARY

SK230605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA) -- A photo exhibition and a film show were arranged at the People's Palace of Culture on July 22 on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Polish resurrection.

Present there was Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Officials of the Polish Embassy and cultural officials of other foreign embassies in the city were invited there.

Speeches were exchanged at the opening ceremony of the photo exhibition. After seeing photographs on display the participants appreciated a Polish feature film.

HO TAM RETURNS FROM NONALIGNED MEETING

SK230602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam returned home on July 22 by plane after attending the extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries.

The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and other personages concerned.

It was also met by Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin, Cuban Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, Chargé d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Bulgarian Embassy Natcho Natchev, acting head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization Tawfig Mohammad Saleh Mustafa and Charge D'affaires Ad Interim of the Syrian Embassy Hussein Mabaiyed in Pyongyang. Prior to his return home, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam visited Syria.

On July 20 he left Syria. He was seen off at the airport by Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar'i, a vice minister of foreign affairs, other personnel concerned and Korean Ambassador Yi Hong-yop and officials of his embassy in Syria. On his way home Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam stopped over in Sofia, Bulgaria. Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Mladenov hosted a party for Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on the evening of July 20.

He was met and seen off at the airport by Marin Zotov, Bulgarian vice-minister of foreign affairs, Zristo Kelchev, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea, Choe Sang-muk, Korean ambassador to Bulgaria, and his embassy officials.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT

SK221532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 22 July 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 21 sent a message of greeting to Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the July 23 revolution, the national holiday of the Egyptian people.

The message reads: On the 30th anniversary of July 23 revolution, national holiday of the Egyptian people, I warmly congratulate Your Excellency, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the friendly Egyptian people on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

After revolution the Egyptian people have made tremendous successes in their struggle to safeguard the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity and build a new society. The Korean people sincerely wish your people under Your Excellency's leadership greater strides in future in their efforts to maintain chajusong (independence), develop national economy and national culture and build a prosperous new Egypt.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will expand and develop day by day.

O Chin-u Cable

SK230902 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA) General O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greetings to Army Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, minister of defense and military production of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the July 23 revolution, the national holiday of the Egyptian people.

Saying that the Egyptian soldiers have reliably defended the endeavours of their people for the building of a new life over the past 30 years, the message sincerely wishes the minister of defence and military production of Egypt and soldiers of the Arab army of Egypt new success in their struggle for defending the national sovereignty and increasing the defence capacity of the country.

#### NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES 'GLOBAL SHIELD' EXERCISE

SK221114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article denouncing the nuclear war exercise of largest-scale ever known in history started by the U.S. imperialists on July 15 in extensive areas covering the United States proper, Alaska, Canada, the Pacific and the North Atlantic. The signed article headlined "Reckless Racket of Nuclear War Fanatics" says:

The current exercise called "Global Shield 82" is a nuclear war rehearsal of world scale unprecedented in its character and operational area, scope and content being the biggest among the "Global Shield" exercises they had staged every year from 1979.

It is an extension of the U.S. imperialists' nuclear blackmail policy. It is aimed at testing their nuclear war capacity and stepping up the preparation for an aggressive nuclear war. This shows that the nuclear war scheme of the U.S. imperialists is assuming very grave dimensions.

The article cites concrete facts to prove that the U.S. imperialists have in recent years put greater spurs to the preparation for a new world war, a nuclear war in particular, crying for "military superiority," "limited nuclear war," and the like.

Today, the article notes, South Korea and Okinawa are turning into nuclear logistic bases for the U.S. imperialists, who intend to deploy neutron bombs and field nuclear missiles in these regions. This indicates that the spearhead of their new war provocation manoeuvres is directed to the Far East, to the Korean Peninsula in particular. It is not accidental that the U.S. imperialists chose the Pacific region linked with the Korean Peninsula as the target of the major operations of the "Global Shield 82" and are mobilizing aggressive armed forces of Japan and Guam, particularly of Okinawa, in this exercise.

All this shows that the nuclear blackmail and nuclear war scheme of the U.S. imperialists are being escalated in scope and strength these days and that the present U.S. ruling quarters are the most vicious nuclear war fanatics. Owing to the adventurous nuclear war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, dark clouds of nuclear war are now hovering over the world and world peace and security are gravely menaced. The world peaceloving people are unanimous in denouncing the U.S. imperialists' adventurous acts for the provocation of a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists should look straight at the current of the times and act with discretion and immediately stop their criminal nuclear war provocation manoeuvres.

#### PYONGYANG REPORTS STEEL OUTPUT INCREASE

SK161555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA) -- Steel output is on the steady increase in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which will attain the steel production target of 15 million tons in the 1980's.

The iron and steel works in different parts of the country markedly boosted the output of steel and rolled steel in the first half of the year and surpassed in July the daily average in the first half year by 30 per cent in pig iron and over 20 per cent in steel.

The production of rolled steel chalked up a new high. In particular, the Kangson Steel Works raised the daily steel production by over 70 per cent above the daily average in the first six months of this year. The April 13 Iron Works surpassed the daily average of June, a record figure, by 20 per cent and the Chongjin Steel Works 80 per cent in July.

#### MEASURES TO INCREASE SEAFOOD PRODUCTION REVIEWED

SK201516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 20 (KCNA) -- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is concentrating on the attainment of the goal of sea foods along with that of grain in order to satisfy the people's need for food.

She beat the 1.6 million ton target on sea foods envisaged in the six-year plan (1971-1976) one year and seven months ahead of the set time. She plans to reach the annual goal of 3.5 million tons in 1984, the last year of the second seven-year plan, and 5 million tons by the end of the 1980's.

Surrounded by the sea on three sides and blessed with many rivers, Korea is rich in marine resources and favourable for developing fisheries. Cold and warm currents meet in the East Sea of Korea to make it part of the world's four richest fishing grounds.

Every year 5 to 6 million tons of pollack swarm in thick shoals to the East Sea.

Korea has a solid foundation for keeping a constant upsurge in aquatic production. The central fishing ports on the eastern coast have been modernly equipped and new fishing bases taken shape near fishing grounds of West Sea. Korea has successfully carried through the party's policy of building large and modern fishing vessels. In recent years she has added 10,000-ton and 25,000-ton processing base ships, 5,000-ton refrigerator-transports, 3,750-ton stern trawlers and many other modern fishing vessels to her fishing fleets. The number of the fish shoal detectors and other scientific and technical equipment doubled in the period of the six-year plan.

Accordingly, the fisheries output is on the steady increase. In the past winter fishing period from October 1981 to February 1982, 330,000 more tons of fish were hauled than in the previous same period. The maximum daily catch topped the 40,000 ton mark in the winter season. Diversifying sea food production, Korea is extensively developing fish breeding and sea culture to largely boost aquatic production.

PARTY EXULTED AS 'BOSOM OF ETERNAL LOVE'

SK222336 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 21 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN July 20 dedicates nearly one whole page to an article headlined "Bosom of Eternal Love," which reads in part:

Our party shines as the image of a mother in whose bosom people live their whole life, not fully fathoming yet the magnitude and depth of her tender love. In whatever solitary place our people may live, they find themselves embraced in the party's bosom, in which they live their worthy life.

It was one day in October 1974. An official sent by the glorious party centre showed up unexpectedly on a small island far off the coast on the East Sea. There lived in the island four lighthouse keepers and their families. The official came on the mission of finding how they worked and lived and reporting it. Hearing a detailed report from him about the life of the islanders, the glorious party centre showed a tender care for their living far off the land and all other lighthouse keepers of the country and their families, considerate of their troubles. It sent all materials for refurbishing the lighthouses and island villages to be more agreeable, neat and modern and took a step to send a motor boat to the people of the aforesaid small island farthest from the land so that the solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song might reach them always in time. It also took care that high-quality suit materials including those for overcoats were sent to all the lighthouse keepers and their wives and children and stipends were issued to their children studying on the land from the first year of the primary school. Our party is so kind as to show closer and warmer care to those who live in the farthest and solitary places.

Our home is the bosom of the party: These words are a song which can be thought of only by our people and sung by them with earnest feelings, who live in the bosom of the party, upholding it, the eternal protector and benefactor who takes care of them, giving them everything only the mother can.

The glorious party has brought up an orphan into a full-fledged young technician and sent a special plane for the study of six children of diplomats active in a European country. No people are more proud and blessed than our people who feel every day and every hour such precious happiness rarely enjoyed by others.

It was one day in December a few years ago. At a television relay station on an out-of-the-way mountain top more than 2,000 metres above the sea level, far away from Pyongyang, a girl operator was laid out unconscious by a sudden attack of an unaccountable illness. In the dead of night when the people of the whole country were fast asleep, the party took care of the life of the girl laid up with illness on the mountain top thousands of miles away, sent a helicopter to fetch her and saved her at a modern hospital.

In this bosom of the party which looks after and protects our peoples lives, holding them so dear, a scaffold worker of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, who was more dead than alive, and members of the three-revolution team dispatched to the Pukchang Thermal Power plant were restored to life and a fishery girl who was floating on a chunk of ice on the West Sea was miraculously saved and brought back to her dear work site.

Our people call the party the mother party; this call comes forth the bottom of their hearts after their experience of the utmost love amid which they have lived in the past and the warm care under which they live today.

It is the unshakable creed and consciousness cherished in the hearts of our people today that they cannot live a moment away from the bosom of the party.

Regarding it their highest glory and happiness to keep this creed and consciousness, our people will as in the past, so today and tomorrow, fight staunchly for the victory of the cause of chuche, remaining true to the great leader and the glorious party centre forever.

#### BRIEFS

POLISH, W. GERMAN VISITORS -- Pyongyang, July 20 -- The Polish youth judo selection, a scholar delegation of Vienna University and West German female writer Luise Rinser arrived in Pyongyang on July 19 by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 19 Jul 82 SK]

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN LEAVES -- Pyongyang, July 21 -- Pak Ki-sik, a Korean resident in the United States, left here on July 20 by plane after visiting the homeland. He was seen off at the airport by Chang Hak-myong, general secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots. While staying in the homeland, Pak Ki-sik visited Mangyongdae and toured various places. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 20 Jul 82 SK]

U.S., JAPAN URGED TO ACCEPT PACIFIC SUMMIT IDEA

SK230413 Seoul SEDUL SINMUN in Korean 21 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Moves Toward Pacific Summit"]

[Excerpts] The so-called pan-Pacific concept, which calls for Pacific nations to organize a cooperative body for promotion of mutual understanding and for consolidation of political, economic and cultural relations, and to eventually provide a firm foundation for the security and prosperity of regional countries, has earned great sympathy from leading officials in the region. At a time when the advance by the air and naval forces of the Soviet Union into the Pacific has become more conspicuous, a strong call for effective joint measures against this advance is rising. In this regard, we are interested in a foreign news report about the likelihood of a discussion at the forthcoming ROK-Canadian summit of President Chon Tu-hwan's proposal for an open-minded discussion of common matters by the heads of the countries in the region.

For the implementation of the pan-Pacific concept, above all, a positive U.S. and Japanese reaction is needed as the two countries exercise great political and economic influence over the region. In this respect, it is very fortunate that the United States has started to show a more positive response toward the concept. However, in terms of an official response, Japan remains passive. Japan regards itself as one of the Western nations and does not consider itself an Asian country. This is why Japan is disinterested in the establishment of a regional cooperation body.

Nevertheless, the Pacific countries are becoming more and more interested in the concept. Even Australian Prime Minister Fraser is now strongly calling for the establishment of a joint Pacific body. Now is the time for the heads of the states in the region to get together and hold sincere talks. In this regard, we expect something from the talks to be held between President Chon Tu-hwan and Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau.

DAILY ATTACKS 'CONCESSIONS' IN JAPANESE AID TALKS

SK211212 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by reporter Yim Tong-myong: "What We Lost and What We Gained"]

[Excerpts] Mentioning for the first time the amount and interest rate of the Korea-Japan economic aid package at 16 July meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok revealed that he accepted the Japanese proposal of \$4 billion with its annual interest rate of 6.1 percent as conveyed by Yanagiya, assistant to the Japanese foreign minister, in April, and then demanded that the Japanese Government grant the loan in the form of official development assistance and commodity goods.

In retrospect, over a period of 15 months since the talks began in April 1981 the unofficial request to the Japanese Government for \$10 billion in economic aid has been reduced to \$4 billion. This is disillusioning. In terms of motive for our aid request, it has not only discolored but also transformed completely from its original character. Our government made the aid request of the Japanese Government and has been conducting the economic aid talks with two motives.

The first was linkage between the aid request and security. The second stems from a theory of correcting the trade deficit totaling over \$20 billion accumulated between Korea and Japan ever since the two normalized their relations.

While recognizing the existence of an extreme tension on the Korean Peninsula, the Japanese tried to avert their attention from the causes of the changing situation on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia. Citing Japan's peace Constitution and domestic attacks from the press and opposition, the Japanese avoided the start of talks on grounds of security. Instead, the Japanese Government insisted on labeling the economic aid as assistance for Korea's development. The Korean side has decided not to make an issue of moral obligation any longer, in favor of material interests. Thus, the Korean side, while no longer stressing the linkage between aid and security in the process of negotiations, has begun to place emphasis on the substantial issues.

Minister Yi's visit to Tokyo appears to have added another modification to the changes already made. Even though it was a personal expression of opinion, he shocked the Korean people by stressing the need of economic aid on the basis of Korea's status as a former Japanese colony now liberated and in need of economic aid from its former colonialists. Even after generously discounting his remarks as only his individual thinking, however, because he made such remarks as a foreign minister representing the Korean Government, they are worth recording in our annals.

Since the Korean Government has dropped the linkage of aid to security, it should have pursued real interests to justify its attitude. However, in view of real interests, the talks on economic aid appear to be conceding a great deal to the Japanese Government.

The Korean people, who have followed the government's explanation of the economic aid talks, suddenly realized that the Korean Government has conceded much in its proposal without ever explaining motive and real interests. They are dumbfounded. We admit that negotiations tend to discolor their principles in the course of talks. Nonetheless, the concession made by our government leads us to wonder why the government has made such an aid request in the first place. Officials involved in the Korea-Japan economic aid talks should sit now and think about the dark and bright side of the negotiations, particularly in terms of motive and real interests. Otherwise, they will not be able to avoid the accusation that they have lost both motive and real interests.

#### JAPAN'S REDUCTION OF DEVELOPMENT AID DISCUSSED

SK230757 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Column "Fountain Basin:" "Official Development Assistance"]

[Text] The scale of the economies of the United States and Japan were once argued about. Last March when the United States and Japan were having a hectic debate on defense expenditures, Frederick Richmond, member of the U.S. House of Representatives from New York, contended that the sizes of the U.S. and Japanese economies were just equal, because Japan's economy, which was only 4 percent of the U.S. economy 51 years ago, now had grown to 50 percent of that of the United States while Japan's population was half that of the United States. He attributed the growth of Japan's economy to enormous investment. For instance, he pointed out that in 1979 the United States used only 18 percent of the gross domestic product in fixed investment, while Japan invested 32 percent.

Japan is recognized as an economic power not only in the debate of defense expenditures but also in foreign aid. Among the member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 17 countries have organized the Development Assistance Committee [DAC]. Among those 17 countries, Japan is fourth in terms of foreign aid. France and West Germany give \$3.3 billion each and Japan \$2.6 billion. However, if the amount of foreign aid is compared to the GNP of those countries, Japan's foreign aid was only 0.26 percent of GNP. This is 12th among the 17 countries. Despite the enormous amount of GNP, its foreign aid is too little. The DAC urges an increase in foreign aid up to 0.7 percent.

Early last year Japanese Premier Suzuki made a bold decision. He decided to increase the amount of official development assistance [ODA] to \$21.4 billion for 1981 through 1985. The amount is exactly double the \$10.7 billion which Japan granted in foreign aid in the past 5 years. Thus, Japan is expected to be second only to the United States in foreign aid by 1985.

In rendering ODA, Japan stresses the word "grant." Japan has reason in doing so. It wants to emphasize that ODA are loans with good conditions which are, in nature, pretty close to the "grant element" set forth by the Development Assistance Committee."

Japan means that a certain amount of its loans to foreign countries is, in a sense, interest-free because the interest on ODA funds is only 6 percent compared to the 12 percent interest rate of commercial loans. This is far from our concept, in which we considered only the U.S. grant-type aids for postwar rehabilitation as grants. Perhaps we can say that the rich countries have become that much more stingy. The DAC also says that a loan containing more than 25 percent "grant element" should be construed as public foreign aid.

Japan is planning to use 40 percent of \$21.4 billion of ODA for Asian countries. This is about \$8.5 billion. When we see that the ROK's request for \$6 billion of ODA has been suddenly decreased to \$2.3 billion, should we condemn the mercilessness of the international money market or should we deplore the egoism of narrow-minded Japan?

#### JAPAN'S 'DISTORTED' HISTORY TEXTBOOKS TO BE PROTESTED

##### Assembly Response

SK230057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly is likely to convene the Education-Information Committee shortly to discuss what is seen as an apparent move by Japan to distort the historical facts regarding its annexation and invasion of Korea.

Han Yung-chae, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said yesterday it is a grave problem that revised Japanese textbooks contain distortions of past Korea-Japan relations. Han also said he will see to it that proper countermeasures against the distortions will be formulated by the Assembly.

Opposition lawmakers including Yim Chae-chong of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) asserted that the assembly panel should be immediately called to talk about the "grave issue." They said that a strong protest should be lodged against Japan along with a demand for an immediate rectification. The Japanese move must not be connived at, and the assembly committee should be promptly called to order to look into the issue, they said.

News reports said that the Japanese Ministry of Education is moving to gloss over past World War II atrocities in the apparent distortion of its role in the world war. The reports triggered strong protest from Korea and Mainland China.

##### Ministry Response

SK230048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Ministry of Education authorities yesterday admitted studying the Japanese textbooks with the distorted version on Korea but said that the ministry has no intention of seeking corrections if distortion of facts are found. These officials said it would be desirable for interested academic or private organizations to ask corrections from the publishers of the involved textbooks. They conceded that some copies of the books containing contents on Korea have been obtained and are being examined.

It was reported recently that Japanese textbooks were involved in a public controversy because of distorted facts on Korea and China. The content at issue was said to be about the Japanese annexation of Korea and about that country's invasion of China in the 1930's.

One of the textbooks under scrutiny by the ministry is entitled "Modern Society."

The textbook says on page 122 after Japan's annexation of Korea, the Japanese language was used in Korea, in addition to the Korean language... Koreans were encouraged to believe in the Japanese religion of Shinto. The allegations are contrary to fact, a ministry official said. He said in fact, Koreans were forced to learn and use the Japanese language and to participate in the Japanese Shinto rituals. Another textbook with the title "Japanese History" describes on page 184 the March 1 independence movement of Koreans as only demonstrations and riots.

The ministry is now working to obtain 10 other textbooks and will let Korean historians closely examine them. It plans to set up countermeasures in detail after the examination. An official said the new Japanese textbooks, published after the examination by the Japanese Government, justify invading foreign nations, which has drawn strong criticism from related nations including Korea and China.

It was believed that the revision was made by the Japanese Government intentionally taking advantage of increasing power of the conservatives in that country. The ministry is seeking strong countermeasures against such Japanese moves, he said.

#### Japanese Response

OW230215 Tokyo KYODO in English 0203 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 23, KYODO -- The government said Friday changes in Japanese school textbooks' descriptions about the Second World War would not mar friendship with China and South Korea, despite criticisms from the two countries. The government said this in a written answer to a written question made by Shinei Kiyan, a minor group member of the House of Councillors from Okinawa Prefecture, concerning the Education Ministry's screening of school textbooks. The written answer was approved at Friday's Cabinet meeting.

Kiyan questioned what measures the government would take to cope with bitter reactions to the replacement of such words as "a invade" by "advance" in describing the Japanese Imperial Army's activities in China. The written answer said the ministry's screening called for descriptions based on "objective and impartial" materials as well as educational consideration in descriptions and that this would not mar friendly Japan-China and Japan-South Korea relations.

Kiyan also asked about the processes and reasons for deletions and revisions in some descriptions in Japanese history textbooks for use in high schools about the battles in Okinawa at the last stage of the war. But the government refused in the answer to make public the processes of the screening on textbooks. As to revision of the number of war dead in the battles in Okinawa and deletion of a description about the Japanese Army's alleged slaughter of Okinawan people, the written answer said the screening was based on the results of academic research which met with general acceptance.

#### FOREIGN MINISTER CHEYSSON'S VISIT PREVIEWED

SK230041 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[By Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] French Minister of Foreign Affairs Claude Cheysson's visit here on Aug. 5-7 will help set the future course of the relationship between the Republic of Korea (ROK) and France. Since President Francois Mitterrand's socialist government was sworn in last year, a dilemma seemed to have confronted French leaders -- whether to establish diplomatic relations with North Korea at the expense of its present cooperative relations with the South.

French Government officials are worried that its recognition of Pyongyang may downgrade economic relations between France and ROK.

The Republic of Korea opposes the French recognition of the North, asserting that it will break the subtle balance maintained on the Korean Peninsula if it is not commensurately reciprocated by major communist nations, that is, so-called "cross recognition" of South and North Korea by major superpowers.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok said at the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee July 16 that he does not believe France will extend an "unprofitable recognition to North Korea in the near future." His belief is backed by Cheysson's recent remark that the French Government does not intend to normalize relations with Pyongyang "immediately."

Answering French National Assemblyman Frederic Dupont's question, however, he reportedly said early this month that the French Government is studying the issue in favor of establishing diplomatic relations with North Korea. The French recognition of Pyongyang, however, seems to be a matter of time, although it may not be immediate, because the ruling socialist party is not expected to give up its foreign policy line of "the principle of universality." The reason for not immediately recognizing Pyongyang seems to be that French national interest will depend on the decision to be made by France. Having won contracts to build two nuclear power plants in 1980 and 1981, France seeks to expand its participation in the current Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan of Korea. Apart from the \$2.6 billion nuclear plants, the Republic of Korea plans to build a high-speed railway system linking Seoul and Taejon, build more nuclear power plants and orbit a communications satellite for the 1988 summer Olympic games. To confer on the possibility of French participation in the projects contained in the economic development plan, Minister of External Trade Michel Jobert and Sen. Philippe Machefer, concurrently President Mitterrand's adviser on foreign affairs, are scheduled to visit Seoul in September. Machefer visited Pyongyang and Seoul last December and January, respectively.

It has been rare for so many French leaders to visit Seoul in a single year since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Seoul and Paris in 1949. However, an open welcome for them seems to be reserved with the worry over the possibility that they may use a "North Korean card." Asked if France seeks economic gains from Korea, using the North Korean issue as a leverage, Minister Yi said at the committee that the government is studying the possibility but that he does not want to believe a friend such as France will act so. The French recognition of Pyongyang would be a shocking diplomatic blow to Seoul.

There is also a possibility that leftist governments in Western Europe would follow the French lead in establishing diplomatic relations with North Korea. Besides, the French influence in Third World countries cannot be underestimated.

Korean officials, however, maintain that the government should not be swayed by any French move but that it should be ready to take counterbalancing measures. Cheysson's visit, they said, will contribute to his understanding of the political situation on the Korean Peninsula, an important factor in the French foreign policy making. He will be briefed on efforts made by the South to reopen inter-Korea dialogue and the current economic development plan, they said. His talks with Korean leaders will dispel misunderstandings, which might exist between the two countries, through frank exchange of views on the Korean-French relationship, they said.

REPATRIATION OF ROK FISHING BOATS URGED

SK222350 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 20 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "We Urge The North Korean Authorities To Immediately Repatriate the Kidnapped Crewmen"]

[Excerpts] On 18 July, 6 days after they abducted the Masan-ho No. 5 belonging to the Sokcho Fishery Corporation and its 35 crewmen who were engaged in fishing operations on the high seas 170 miles northeast of Ullung Island, the North Korean authorities, acknowledged the abduction of the Masan-ho No. 5 by reporting through their Pyongyang radio: "We checked an unidentified boat and are now investigating this boat."

Prior to this, in the 16 July broadcast message to his North Korean counterpart Son Sung-pil, president of the Korea National Red Cross Kim Yong-sik accused North Korea of inhuman behavior by capturing a civilian boat engaged in peaceful operations in international waters. He demanded that the North Korean Red Cross make a positive contribution toward the return of the fishermen of the Masan-ho No. 5 by basing its actions on the humanitarianism of the Red Cross.

We view the report of the Pyongyang radio as the first official response to our request. We also expect the North Korean Red Cross to show a sincere response to our demand. What is outrageous is that the North Korean side is trying to justify its premeditated piratical act, while babbling that it checked an unidentified boat and is investigating. Needless to say, the spot where the Masan-ho No. 5 was kidnapped is on the high seas far from North Korea's sea boundary. Furthermore, it is absurd to clamor about the investigation of an unidentified boat 6 days after North Korea kidnapped the boat.

Of course, the North Korean side has repatriated some of our fishing boats and their crewmen. However, North Korea has returned our fishing boats, including Kongyong-ho No. 1, Namjin-ho No. 2, Haewang-ho Nos. 6 and 7 and Taechang-ho No. 2, and their crewmen after detaining them for about one year, brainwashing the crewmen and assigning them spy missions.

Since the ceasefire, the North Korean side has abducted 454 fishing boats and 3,568 innocent fishermen. Among these, 32 fishing boats and 406 fishermen are still detained in North Korea. What is worse, the North Korean side has imposed a harsh penalty on our fishermen on groundless charges of spying. The peace-loving international public opinion will never forgive this inhuman behavior.

We again strongly urge the North Korean side, if it has a bit of national conscience, to show an affirmative response of turning onto the road of national harmony by repatriating all the detained fishermen, including Masan-ho No. 5 and its crew, without delay, and by immediately stopping its maneuvers to create tension.

SON SANN TO SEEK MILITARY AID FROM PRC

OW231015 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Manila, July 23 (AFP) -- Son Sann, premier of Cambodia's new anti-Vietnamese coalition government, today said he would go to China soon to seek military aid to bolster his coalition's guerrilla war against Vietnamese occupation troops.

He told a press conference that his Chinese mission tied in with efforts by his own Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) faction to secure military assistance not only from China but also from other friendly countries. He said his faction group had received "military aid" from China some time in April 1981. The assistance, he added, consisted of "light weapons." He did not elaborate.

The 70-year-old Cambodian leader ended his three-day visit to the Philippines apparently disappointed that the government could (?get) nothing more than "moral support" for his tripartite coalition government.

Commenting on Hanoi's claim that it had begun a partial withdrawal of its more than 150,000 troops in Cambodia, Son Sann said that, on the contrary, fresh Vietnamese troops had been sent to his homeland Cambodia since June. The withdrawn soldiers who were allegedly suffering mostly from malaria were merely being "rotated," he noted.

Mr Son Sann also made clear that his coalition government, which links his nationalist forces with those of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and of Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, would maintain an "independent, neutral and non-aligned" position once it had successfully driven out the Vietnamese out of Cambodia.

He said a non-aligned posture would be the most appropriate for "the Cambodia of tomorrow", stressing that the suffering endured by the Cambodian people under Vietnamese domination had impressed on his coalition the need for such a non-aligned stand.

A pro-China position would result in pressures from the Vietnamese and the Soviet Union while a pro-Soviet stand would not exempt his country from Chinese pressure, he pointed out.

KPRAF SENDS MESSAGE TO KPRP SECRETARIAT

BK230421 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Message to the KPRP Secretariat from the fourth military conference read by Tea Banh, deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of the KPRAF General Staff -- recorded date not given]

[Text] Message of resolution to the KPRP Secretariat:

All of us, cadres from various provinces, units, military schools, ministries and departments who are attending this fourth military conference, have thoroughly examined and grasped the resolution of the party Secretariat regarding the military work and the circular and directive of the party Secretariat and the Ministry of National Defense regarding the emulation drive to increase the construction and combat qualities of the KPRAF. We fully agree with the objective and the five essential points concerning the emulation drive defined in the resolution of the party Secretariat. We have prepared a seven-page procedure for implementing the emulation drive in line with the circular of the party Secretariat.

We pledge that, upon returning to our units, we will organize courses for all members of our units to study and understand the circular of the party Secretariat and the directive of the Ministry of National Defense so that they will know how to stimulate the emulation drive among all cadres and male and female combatants, thus implementing thoroughly and effectively the resolution of the party Secretariat concerning military work.

We pledge to take every concrete measure according to the real situation in our units in order to fulfill the circulars and directives of the higher echelons and all the points in the emulation drive agreed upon and signed by all of us, thus enabling our units to make progress, render themselves worthy of being the people's army and meet the requirements of the current tasks of the KPRAF.

We are convinced that with the care and leadership of the party Secretariat and the encouragement [words indistinct] of the people, the emulation movement to increase the construction and combat qualities of the KPRAF will certainly achieve brilliant success.

CHEA SIM OPENS PHOTO EXHIBITION ON SECURITY

BK210739 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0416 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Jul (SPK) -- An exposition placed under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Information and Culture was opened in Phnom Penh today.

Photos and documents displayed there exposed the sabotage maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Son Sann and Sihanouk against the PRK. The exhibition also shows the ability of the people's police forces to maintain political security and social order.

Che Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, cut the inaugural ribbon.

Present were members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea.

Sin Song Address

BK220806 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] The Ministry of Interior, in cooperation with the Ministry of Information and Culture, organized a ceremony at the Bassac Riverfront Exhibition Hall on the morning of 20 July to open an exhibition on achievements in the maintenance of political security and social order.

Present in the presidium were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee and the KUFNCD National Council; and Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs. Also present at this ceremony were the comrade ministers, deputy ministers, cadres and personnel of various mass organizations, ministries and departments; as well as members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea and a large number of local and foreign journalists and cameramen.

In his opening speech, Comrade Sin Song, the deputy interior minister, discussed the various items on display at the exhibition. The photos displayed in the exhibition expose the dark maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists who are using their lackeys -- the traitorous Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk -- to sabotage the achievements of the Kampuchean revolution and create insecurity in Southeast Asia, primarily in Indochina.

The exhibition also shows the powerful strength of the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, as well as the achievements scored by the people's police forces in cooperation with the armed forces and the people in defeating and frustrating all the activities and maneuvers launched against the Kampuchean revolution by the enemies of all stripes.

The comrade also spoke on the rebirth of the Kampuchean people under the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP and the development of the Kampuchean revolution in all domains, particularly in the maintenance of political security and social order.

The comrade stressed: No matter what maneuver our enemies may launch, the situation in Kampuchea is absolutely irreversible.

The comrade highly praised the brilliant achievements made by the people's police forces in defeating the anti-Kampuchean revolution maneuvers launched by our enemies for more than 3 years. The comrade said: In order to score greater victories, we must heighten vigilance and strive to crush all the schemes of our enemies.

In conclusion, the comrade called on cadres, workers and people to cooperate closely with the people's police forces, heighten the spirit of revolutionary vigilance and struggle to crush our enemies and isolate those who are attempting to penetrate and undermine our national society.

The ceremony ended in a joyous atmosphere permeated with a spirit of national solidarity after Comrade Chea Sim cut the inaugural ribbon.

THAI 'INTRUSIONS,' KPRAF ACTIVITIES REPORTED

BK230817 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Weekly roundup of KPRAF activities]

[Excerpts] During the past week, according to the latest reports, Thai aircraft and vessels violated our airspace and territorial waters many times. They also shelled areas along the border in support of the Pol Pot and Sereika reactionary forces in their intrusion into Kampuchea to carry out their crimes.

In the air, Thai L-19 and C-47 planes flew over Smat Deng in Pursat, and over Poipet, Kamrieng and the Preah Vihear temples 9 times.

At sea, more than 300 Thai vessels also entered our territorial waters.

Along the border, the Smat Deng sector of Pursat was shelled about 20 times with H-12 rockets and 105-mm artillery pieces from Thailand. More than 70 rounds landed in the area. Pailin, the Preah Vihear temples and Trapeang Kol were also hit daily by artillery fire.

During the past week, our forces inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. On 13 July, in the sector north of Poipet, our border defense forces killed 10 bandits on the spot and seized 6 AK's before they could carry out their crimes. Two days earlier, on 11 July, in the sector west of Smat Deng in Pursat, our cadres and combatants killed two enemy elements when they were planting mines to cut out roads; the rest of the group fled back to Thailand. [passage indistinct] The led our forces to recover 1,500 rounds of K-56 ammunition and 56 B-40 rockets.

In Kampot Province, 2 km from Popok Vil Hill, our militia ambushed enemy soldiers twice in a pass they used regularly. We killed 10 of them, took 1 prisoner and seized 7 weapons. On 10 July, in Chhuk District, our militia also killed two bandits, captured four others and seized two AK's.

Along with their task of defending the country, our armed forces organized meetings to explain the outcome of the sixth conference of Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese foreign ministers and, in particular, the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. They also organized meetings to send off the troops departing for home in a solemn atmosphere.

VODK: SRV DISPATCHES TROOPS TO KAMPOT PROVINCE

BK230434 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Has Dispatched Five Truckloads of New Troops From Vietnam to a Station in Kompong Trach Marketplace in Kampot Province"]

[Text] On 16 July the Vietnamese enemy dispatched five truckloads of its troops from Ha Tien in South Vietnam through the Tonhon Road to a station in Kompong Trach marketplace in Kampot Province.

This fact has laid bare the farce of the partial troop withdrawal that the Vietnamese Le Duan clique is staging in Phnom Penh by inviting foreign journalists and cameramen to attend. This fact also shows the world that Vietnam has not withdrawn even a single soldier from Kampuchea. On the contrary, Vietnam has sent more troops to the Kampuchean battlefield in an attempt to extricate itself from the serious impasse and headlong dive that it is suffering on the Kampuchean battlefield. Its partial troop withdrawal announcement is only a trick to cover up the escalation of its aggressive war in Kampuchea.

AALAPSO SUPPORTS INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE DECISION

BK230735 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1440 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Jul (SPK) -- In a message to Foreign Minister Hun Sen, Melba Hernandez, secretary general of the Afro-Asian and Latin American People's Solidarity Organization (AALAPSO), expressed satisfaction at the decision of the sixth foreign ministers conference of the Indochinese countries to withdraw some Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

This important decision, the message reads, contributes to reducing tension in Southeast Asia and shows that the Indochinese countries are making special efforts to bring about a peaceful solution to regional conflicts in the interest of peace and for the happiness of the peoples in the region.

Mrs Melba Hernandez reiterated the support of the AALAPSO for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialists and reactionaries, and warmly saluted the successes won by the Kampuchean people in the consolidation of their revolution.

BRIEFS

CSSR RED CROSS GIFT -- Phnom Penh, 14 Jul (SPK) -- On Tuesday 13 July in Phnom Penh, Petr Janeck, acting charge d'affaires of Czechoslovakia to Kampuchea, handed over more than 2.5 tons of medicine and clothes -- a gift of the Czechoslovakian Red Cross -- to My Samed, general secretary of the Kampuchean Red Cross. My Samed expressed his gratitude to the people of Czechoslovakia for their aid to the Kampuchean people in the defense and reconstruction of their country. Daniel Phylipps, representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, was also present. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0442 GMT 15 Jul 82 BK]

TRAINING OF CADRES -- Phnom Penh, 7 Jul (SPK) -- The Ministry of Information and Culture recently opened a class to train cadres for mass cultural activities. Thirty-one people from various provinces attended the class during which they studied arts, music, dance and mass entertainment. Forty-eight cadres have so far been trained for assignment to various localities all over the country. Cheng Phon, minister of information and culture, attended the opening ceremony. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0355 GMT 7 Jul 82 BK]

KAYSONE ADDRESSES VIENTIANE COMMENDATION CEREMONY

BK221606 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Speech by LPRP General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at 20 July Vientiane ceremony to commend units and individuals for their outstanding services to third LPRP congress -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected personages, dear comrades:

Today I am very happy to have an opportunity to meet with the comrades who recorded achievements in preparing for and carrying out the third LPRP congress. This solemn ceremony is taking place in an atmosphere in which our entire party, army and people are enthusiastically emulating with joy and overwhelming pride to translate into reality the historic resolutions adopted by the congress.

First of all, in the name of the LPRP Central Committee and the government, I would like to express cordial love to you, comrades. I extend through you the warmest regards of the party Central Committee, the government and myself to the cadres, combatants, workers, and state employees in various units and to the infantrymen, self-defense units and compatriots in Vientiane Municipality and Province. I extend special regards to all the elderly, youths and children.

Dear comrades, the picture of today's commendation ceremony is vivid, beautiful and filled with total unity. It is being attended by the people of all strata, sexes and ages, representatives from all organizations and forces, representatives of the regular, public security, and militia forces and self-defense units, representatives of the cadres, state employees and workers attached to various organizations under the party Central Committee and the government, and representatives of the various economic and cultural branches. There are old and young men and women attending this ceremony. This clearly shows that our people always unite under the party and are striving to defend and build their leading party -- a staunch Marxist-Leninist party representing the genuine interests of our people of all tribes.

We all know well that the third party congress has ended with splendid success. The congress decided on a correct and creative revolutionary line for our revolution in the new period and elected a new Central Committee comprising various comrades who have gone through trials and training and are absolutely loyal to the revolutionary cause and the interests of the people of all tribes. They are to lead the cause of defending and building our socialist fatherland and bring happiness and well-being to our people.

The whole country is pleased with, proud of and firmly confident in our success. Our friends in the world are also happy with this success. They highly evaluate our party and nation and our party's leadership. As for the enemies who wanted to sabotage and destroy us, they have been totally defeated.

At the congress, many delegations of fraternal parties were of the view that the political report and other documents submitted to the congress are filled with profound statements. They are genuine Marxist-Leninist documents and are of epochal and realistic significance, reflecting the intelligence and ability of the entire party and people. Their evaluation is that the success of the congress is outstanding and is a miraculous victory, that our party is a staunch unit in the international communist and workers movement and that our party leaders make up a leading group which is firmly united, rich in experience and a precious son of the Lao people of all tribes. All this is an honor and prestige for our party and nation.

The great and historic success is the best result of the process of the victorious struggle waged by our people under the party leadership. It is a result of the close association between our party and the people of all tribes as well as of the vigorous international support and assistance given to our revolution.

We have observed with great pride that in response to the party Central Committee's communique, our people throughout the country enthusiastically emulated to score achievements to welcome the congress. This was clearly reflected by various valuable activities. In this enthusiastic atmosphere which prevailed across the country, various armed forces, public security forces, cadres, workers, state employees and people of Vientiane scored honorable achievements, that is, 769 units and as many as 6,914 individuals will be commended in this ceremony.

As everyone knows, while closed and open sessions were going on, various antagonistic forces applied their strength, sweat, money and other means to map out many sabotage plans and send several bandit, commando and spy units into our country to cruelly carry out a psychological war. Local representatives and foreign guests were present in Vientiane; various activities were urgent and constant; and there was a multifold increase in the number of vehicles and travellers. Nevertheless, the national defense and public security forces and the Vientiane residents, by heightening their vigilance and being courageous and clever in carrying out their activities and implementing the party's national defense and public security line, successfully ensured absolute safety for the foreign guests and local representatives throughout the congress.

Several delegations of fraternal parties hailed and praised us in carrying out the defense work during the congress and for the order and joyous atmosphere which prevailed in the capital of Vientiane. The tasks of serving the congress proceeded in an effective, timely and careful manner. The research cadres attached to various party and state organizations concentrated all their intelligence, knowledge and ability on preparing all-round work and served the party Central Committee in assessing the situation, laying down plans and policies and guiding various activities throughout the period of preparation for the congress, during the congress and after the congress.

The cadres and state employees attached to the service sectors -- vehicles, air transportation, food catering, reception of guests -- heightened their sense of responsibility and wholeheartedly served the representatives and foreign guests. They were cheerful, openhearted, polite and gentle and made important contributions to making the congress proceed smoothly and in a disciplined manner and with a high level of organization.

After serving and safeguarding the congress, various organizations, cadres, workers, combatants and state employees have grown in many spheres. They have made new progress in maintaining unity and coordination among various branches and levels. The sense of creativity and the capabilities of our cadres have been outstandingly heightened. Our friends are happy with our striding organizational growth and with our ranks of cadres and party members. It can be said that in the emulation movement to welcome the congress, everyone throughout the party, army and people wanted to score achievements and make honorable contributions to the party congress.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the government, I hail and praise all units and all brothers and sisters for their positive contributions to the great success of the congress. I wholeheartedly hail and praise all cadres, combatants, workers, state employees and compatriots for their contributions to the success.

Dear comrades, one of the most important causes of the glorious success is that we have concentrated the intelligence of the entire party and people on preparing for the congress.

Our entire party, army and people have been singleminded in their perseverance and actions under the centralized leadership of the general staff of the revolution -- the LPRP Central Committee.

To turn the resolutions of the party congress into reality, what should we do? First of all, we must strengthen the unity around the party Central Committee and be determined to surmount all difficulties and concentrate all knowledge, capabilities, intelligence and strength on fulfilling the various objectives laid down by the party and state. Everyone must heighten the spirit of mastering the country and do the best he can to contribute to carrying out the task of defending the country and building socialism. Each branch of work and each organization must fulfill its duties, positively take part in crowning this year's farming season with great success and positively respond to the various methods by the party and state to improve the living conditions of our cadres, state employees and people. Meanwhile, we must be vigilant toward the enemy's sabotage, bribery and divisive activities, build political bases and firmly safeguard peace and order in society.

Cadres and party members must be models in leading the implementation of the resolutions of the congress, heighten the spirit of serving the people, be closely associated with the people, respect and promote the people's mastery and discuss with the people the most effective ways to gloriously fulfill the tasks outlined by the party and state.

Let the people of all strata promote and develop their responsibilities in defending and building the party, positively contribute their views on the building of cadres and party members, and support cadres in carrying out their duties.

The residents of Vientiane have a fine tradition and great hidden talents, have made new, favorable changes, and have recorded many achievements in their emulation movement to serve and safeguard the congress. Once they know how to organize and coordinate their overall strength, they can further heighten their movements, thereby building and making the capital of Vientiane a true socialist city, and fulfilling the aspiration of the whole country.

The party Central Committee is convinced that all comrades participating in this solemn ceremony will convey this joyous atmosphere, pride and happiness over the great success of the congress to their units and villages and will mobilize other people to more vigorously emulate to fulfill the resolutions of the party congress.

Everything for the cause of defending the country and building socialism for the sake of the well-being and happy life of the people of all tribes!

Let the entire party, army and people unite as one and persistently march forward!

The party Central Committee places its firm confidence in you, comrades. It is waiting for new, greater achievements from everyone. Thank you.

#### SOVIET MEDALS AWARDED TO LPLA OFFICERS, MEN

BK230517 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] A ceremony was held at the meeting hall of the Army Political Department on the morning of 20 July by the National Defense Ministry to mark the awarding of Soviet medals for promoting the militant alliance to a number of the LPLA officers and men. Attending the ceremony on the Lao side was Comrade Brig Gen Osakan Thammatheva, member of the party Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and deputy chief of the Army Political Department.

A large crowd composed of representatives of various departments, together with officers and men attached to the National Defense Ministry, also attended. Attending on the Soviet side were Comrade General (Komanov), representative of the Defense Ministry, and Comrade Major (Vianov), acting military attache of the Soviet Union to Laos.

Before awarding the medals to the LPLA officers and men, Comrade General (Komanov), on behalf of the Soviet Defense Ministry, made a speech noting the universal friendship and solidarity -- and particularly the solidarity of the militant alliance -- between the Soviet Union and the LPDR. A total of 25 comrade LPLA officers and men were awarded Soviet medals on this occasion.

To underline the profound significance of the award ceremony and to express thanks for the commendation, a representative of the officers and men who received the medals took the floor to pledge that they will strive to maintain, promote and expand their achievements in order to safeguard and enhance the precious value of the medals forever. They also pledge to maintain, enhance and further strengthen the solidarity of the militant alliance between the nations and armies of Laos and the Soviet Union.

Afterwards, Comrade Brig Gen Osakan, member of the party Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and deputy chief of the Army Political Department, had the honor of addressing the ceremony. He first noted the profound and firm significance of these awards. He then expressed thanks to the party, government and people as well as the army of the Soviet Union for always paying attention to the growth and development of the LPLA. Comrade Brig Gen Osakan also wished for the daily development and strengthening of the solidarity and all-round cooperation between the LPDR and the Soviet Union.

The award ceremony concluded in an enthusiastic atmosphere of profound friendship and solidarity.

KAYSONE, SOUPHANOUVONG GREET POLISH NATIONAL DAY

BK231019 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 23 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and of the People's Supreme Assembly, on July 21, jointly sent a message greeting the 38th national day of the Polish People's Republic [PPR].

The message was addressed to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] CC, chairman of the Council of ministers; Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council; and Stanislaw Gucwa, president of the diet [as received] of the PPR.

On the occasion of the 38th Polish national day, the message says, on behalf of the LPRP CC, the government, the people and in our own names, we have pleasure to convey our cordial salutations and sincere congratulations to you and through you to the PZPR CC, the State Council, the diet, the government and the Polish fraternal people.

During the past 38 years, the message further continues, under the leadership of the PZPR, the Polish heroic people, endowed with struggling tradition, have overcome various obstacles in the national socialist construction, and recently have succeeded in leading the Polish nation to overcome the political, economic, and social crises which were carried out by the imperialists, the counterrevolutionaries and the antisocialist gangs.

With the present aid from the Soviet Union and the Fraternal socialist community, the Polish situation is continually being normalized, the message noted.

Beside expressing their sentiment of gladness for the Polish victory in the normalization of the people's living conditions, the Lao leaders expressed their affection to observe that the friendship relations and fraternal cooperation based on international socialist principles between the LPDR and the PPR are being further enhanced and consolidated, for the interests of peace and socialism.

Best wishes of successes were also formulated to the Polish people in the Polish socialist construction.

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, also sent greetings to the Polish Foreign Minister, J. Czyrek.

#### BRIEFS

SOVIET-BUILT POLYTECHNICAL SCHOOL -- Vientiane, July 13 (OANA/KPL) -- The construction work of a polytechnical school funded by the USSR is at present underway. The project, started in March 1981 and built by the construction unit No. 4 of the National Construction Enterprise, will be completed by the end of 1983. At present, one 80 x 12 m four-story building out of 12 buildings in total and dormitories are already built, and 50 percent of work on installation of water-pipe in the school campus is also completed. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 13 Jul 82 BK]

HUNGARIAN MEDICAL ASSISTANCE -- Vientiane, July 14 (OANA/KPL) -- Medicines, operation room and other medical equipment from the Asian-African People's Solidarity Committee of the Hungarian People's Republic were presented to the Lao Public Health Ministry, on July 13, by Hungarian Ambassador Janos Zegnal. In his address of thanks, Acting Minister of Public Health Vannalet Ratsapho highly appreciated the Hungarian assistance in this field. Apart from the medical equipment, the Hungarian side also presented 6,000 meters of cloth, sports gear, and other clothing items to the Health Ministry. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0939 GMT 14 Jul 82 BK]

PHOUMI ATTENDS YOUTH CONFERENCE -- Vientiane, July 17 (KPL) -- The Youths Association of the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs recently reviewed their first semester activities and adopted the second semester plan. Over 1,200 awards and congratulatory certificates were given to the best achieved persons on this occasion. Phoumi Vongvichit, vice premier and minister of education, in his address at the conference, emphasised on the international and internal situation which favours the revolution. He also commented on the success of the third party congress and appealed the youths to strive to concretize all the targets. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0931 GMT 17 Jul 82 BK]

VIENTIANE BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION -- Vientiane, July 18 (KPL) -- The construction of a new 30x4-meter bridge crossing the Nam Moun River in Vientiane Province was nearly completed. The construction of this bridge, which will cost 4,000,000 kips, started in April this year by the Ministry of Communications, Public Works and Transportation. This new bridge can support the weight up to 40 tons. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 18 Jul 82 BK]

KHAMMOUANE ROAD, BRIDGE REPAIR -- Vientiane, July 11 (KPL) -- The public work service of Khammouane Province, during the first 6 months of this year, repaired more than 50 kilometers of the road along the Road N.12. Moreover, damaged bridges were also repaired by the service. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 11 Jul 82 BK]

PRASONG SPEECH DISCUSSES SRV, KAMPUCHEA

BK230330 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Jul pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri yesterday warned that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's mission in his present Southeast Asian tour was to "isolate Thailand" from its ASEAN partners over solution to the Kampuchea problem.

Addressing a national seminar of public relations officials at Government House, he noted three other purposes of Thach:

-- "Give importance to Indochina" as Vietnam proceeded to establish a federation of Indochina.

-- "Get all countries to hate China by giving the impression that China threatens regional security."

-- "Nullify the United Nations General Assembly resolution" requiring total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and allowing the Khmer people to decide their own destiny.

He said that nobody should be fooled by such propaganda. Saying that Thach "wears several masks," the NSC official remarked that when Thach went to Singapore he talked tough but would be expected to speak softly in Rangoon. 'Then we'll see what mask he will wear when he comes here,' he added. Thach is due to meet Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on July 29.

Sqn Ldr Prasong had defined differences between public relations and propaganda earlier in his speech. Propaganda "is making evil look good and a lie look the truth" while public relations "is to bring about better understanding."

He reported that in the last two months Heng Samrin troops had replaced Vietnamese troops in western Kampuchea near the Thai border and the Vietnamese troops were moved 20 kilometres inland. Vietnamese troops who were wounded or sick with malaria were flown to Ho Chi Minh City. This is what Vietnamese propaganda called "partial withdrawal." Another withdrawal which took place was ordered by front Headquarters 479 in Siem Reap. The orders called for each unit commander to select 100 men who had served since 1978, who came from southern Vietnam and who appeared ready to defect because of low morale. At the same time, according to Prasong, Vietnam brought in 20,000 fresh troops from the third and fourth military regions of north Vietnam which together with troops from the 10th Division are stationed with the Fifth Division at Sisophon.

The military situation in Kampuchea and the formation of a coalition government to pursue resistance in the political and military fields have forced the Vietnamese to resort to more propaganda. The proposals from the recent meeting of the Indochina foreign ministers for "partial withdrawal," the setting up of a "safety zone along the Thai-Kampuchea border and an international conference on Southeast Asia were meant to deceive the world that Vietnam was "for peace" and to give the impression that the proposals were "new."

In the first part of his speech, Sqn Ldr Prasong reported on the failure of the five-year plan of Vietnam which began in 1975 bringing about changes among top officials, causing deterioration of the economy, forcing institution of food rationing on a system based upon the importance of occupations (teachers getting better rations), and resulting in an exodus of refugees. The increase in wages of officials and the sale of cheap rice to officials to beat the inflation reportedly failed also because the cost of consumer goods rose 100 to 500 percent. The World Bank is reportedly reluctant to lend more money because Vietnam has been unable to repay debts.

Sqn Ldr Prasong noted that Vietnam blamed the "Chinese threat" for its economic problems but failed to mention the invasion of Kampuchea as a main cause.

On the military situation, Prasong reported that the rainy season had brought about a reduction in violent clashes. During the past dry season Vietnamese tanks, armoured vehicles and 130-mm howitzers had forced Democratic Kampuchea Forces to retreat. Now the Vietnamese are suffering from harassment by the resistance, land mines, malaria, malnutrition and declining morale. The DK troops still hold intact their headquarters in Phnum Mali, particularly in the Koh Kong area, where Vietnamese forces have sustained severe casualties.

The 20,000 Heng Samrin forces are still incapable of operating by themselves. He put the rate of desertion at about 30 percent. The deserters went to the DK forces. Soldiers in Vietnam's Division 309 stationed at Battambang have had conflicts with Heng Samrin troops who were reluctant to march into battle.

In his conclusion, the NSC secretary-general remarked that when Thach passed through Don Muang airport on July 16 government radio and television teams paid the Vietnamese foreign minister too much attention.

PREM, PRASONG COMMENT ON RECENT THACH STATEMENT

BK221507 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon answered newsmen's questions about Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's statement threatening to organize guerrilla movements in ASEAN countries if ASEAN does not stop supporting the tripartite Kampuchean coalition. General Prem said the statement was reported in the press which quoted Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan. He said if Nguyen Co Thach actually made the statement, then he has done something improper.

The prime minister granted the interview to newsmen following the courtesy call by SRV Ambassador Hoang Bao Son who has completed his tour of duty here. The prime minister said Nguyen Co Thach will arrive in Thailand on 29 July. The Vietnamese foreign minister will meet with Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila but will not meet the prime minister because it is not necessary.

National Security Council Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said if Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach actually made the threat to subvert Southeast Asian countries for adopting an anti-Vietnamese policy on Kampuchea, his words then reflect what Vietnam has been doing all this time. No matter what, Vietnam has been engaging in acts of subversion and violence against others. Squadron Leader Prasong granted the press interview at Government House late this morning after participating in the opening session of the 4th seminar of public relations officials under the topic of "Public Relations for Thailand's Prosperity."

The National Security Council secretary general said such a statement made the world realize the real intention of Vietnam's leadership and that Vietnam has never meant to solve the problem in the region by peaceful means but is determined to resort to violence in order to cope with any problem. This is contrary to the practice of Thailand and ASEAN, which uphold the UN resolutions. The National Security Council secretary general said Vietnam has been trying to portray itself as one searching for a settlement of the Kampuchean problem through peaceful means. Yet from Vietnam's action everybody can see that Vietnam is determined to solve the problem through violence. It is a pity for the Vietnamese people who are living under economic pressure because their government has never paid attention to their plight but rather concentrated on other matters.

Squadron Leader Prasong said Thailand wants to see Vietnam as an independent country. Thailand has helped Vietnam throughout the past.

Thailand gave shelter to Vietnamese leaders who sought refuge in our country before returning to liberate their country and Ho Chi Minh also took refuge in Thailand. Thailand has taken care of Vietnam all along. We take care of the refugees from Vietnam. We have helped Vietnam in time of difficulties throughout the past. Thailand does not want to see Vietnam lose its independence because that would mean Thailand will have to help Vietnam again, he said.

VOFA CITES PAPER ON POSSIBLE ATTACK BY VIETNAM

BK221011 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Just about the same time as the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea by the Khmer patriotic factions, Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin government held the 6th Indochinese foreign ministers' conference in Ho Chi Minh City. A joint communique was issued at the end of the conference in which Vietnam indicated a plan to partially withdraw its troops from Kampuchea to be followed by further withdrawals. There is also a proposal that a safety zone or a demilitarized zone be established along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The mass media in Thailand, especially many newspapers, have made interesting comments on Vietnam's proposals.

BAN MUANG's "Look at the World" column by Freeman on 21 July says the Vietnamese Government sent its outspoken foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, on a tour to Southeast Asian countries, including Thailand, in order to reiterate Vietnam's stand on the settlement of the Kampuchean issue. Vietnam wants a demilitarized zone to be set up along the Thai-Kampuchean border and it wants Thailand to move the refugees further into Thai territory. Vietnam also said Thailand must stop giving support to the Khmer resistance groups fighting against Vietnam. It can be seen that through its pretext of a relaxation of tension, Vietnam has pressured Thailand with several conditions.

Concerning Vietnam's plan for a troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, THAI RAT's "Window of the World" column of 21 July, entitled: "A New Look from Hanoi," says that, according to high ranking military sources in Thailand, it was learned from interrogations of Vietnamese troops captured in Kampuchea that Vietnam has constructed what is called a Maginot Line, about 10 km from the Thai border. This Maginot Line, or what is called the phase line by American strategists, lies along the 200 km stretch of the Thai-Kampuchean border, from Aranyaprathet to the coast in Trat Province. This Maginot Line has been under construction by Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime for quite some time. But now the line has been strengthened with steel-reinforced concrete and barbed wire. Let us think about Vietnam's fortification of its battlefield and its announcement of a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. Vietnam's claim that it plans to gradually withdraw its 150,000 to 180,000 troops from Kampuchea is contradictory to actual events. In fact, Vietnam might be only conducting a rotation of troops.

BAN MUANG's "Look at the World" column says in conclusion that Vietnam has been intimidating Thailand all along. Hun Sen, the foreign minister in the Heng Samrin government set up by Vietnam, has repeatedly made arrogant threats against Thailand. There have been hostilities against Thailand. All this indicates that there is a possibility of an attack on Thailand by Vietnam and the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. They might use the border situation as a pretext for aggression, the same way Vietnam once explained its aggression against Kampuchea and the continued occupation of Kampuchea until now.

MATICHON DESCRIBES FOREIGN MINISTER THACH'S 'THREATS'

BK230827 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 23 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Many Faces of Nguyen Co Thach"]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, in a tough statement made during his visit to Singapore early this week, warned Thailand and its ASEAN allies that the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea constitutes "an interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea by ASEAN." Nguyen Co Thach threatened that Vietnam could cause trouble for the ASEAN countries by setting up communist parties to subvert them the way "China is doing in Kampuchea."

Nguyen Co Thach also made a direct threat to Thailand during a press conference in Singapore, saying that Thailand has been carrying out hostile activities against Indochina. He indicated the possibility of Vietnamese attacks against the Khmer Rouge bases along the Thai border and of hot pursuit into Thai territory. He then reminded Thailand: "We have not yet crossed the border in hot pursuit of the Pol Pot group. We have abstained up to now. But patience has its limits."

Nguyen Co Thach has laid bare his true face of a hooligan and again demonstrated that the Vietnamese Government wears several masks. Vietnam is known for its tactic of "using threats alternately with sweet talk" in relations with its neighbors. If it does not get what it wants from its neighbors, Vietnam will talk tough. Two years ago, Nguyen Co Thach visited Thailand and acted sweetly with Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, calling the latter "brother." When he realized that the tactic of sweet talk was not working, Nguyen Co Thach then shifted to the role of monster.

Nguyen Co Thach, who represents the Vietnamese Government, adopts a selfish stand in his outlook of the problems in the region and in Kampuchea. He only thinks of his own gain and never examines himself or listens to criticism from others. He accused Thailand and ASEAN of interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs but he never opened his eyes to the fact that it was Vietnam which invaded Kampuchea, introducing some 200,000 occupation troops into the country. Vietnam is the origin of all the problems, including the refugee problem, which will never be solved so long as Vietnam remains in Kampuchea.

By threatening Thailand with hot pursuit into Thai territory in case of Vietnamese attacks against the Khmer Rouge forces along the Thai border, Nguyen Co Thach made a statement not worth that of a person holding the high post of minister. It was, rather, a statement by a man with a loose tongue which can only create a negative effect on mutual relations.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON PRK, LAO BORDER SITUATION

BK230701 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Statement by Army Secretary Col Narudon Detpradiyut on the Kampuchean and Lao border situation during the past month, given on 22 July -- recorded]

[Text] Vietnam moved its troops and weapons about in Oddar Meanchey and Battambang Provinces and it assigned some of its special operations units to conduct reconnaissance patrols on Khieu Samphan and Khmer Serei positions near the Thai-Kampuchean border. These patrols resulted in violations of Thai territory on two occasions during the past month -- in Kap Choeng District, Surin Province and Ban Kruat District, Buriram Province.

Thai units clashed with the intruders 4 times in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri and on 2 occasions captured a total of 30 Vietnamese soldiers who fled into Thai territory in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri and Kap Choeng District, Surin.

Various types of shells fell on Thai territory on eight occasions as the result of clashes in Kampuchea. These shells landed in the Ta Phraya and Aranyaprathet Districts of Prachin Buri and Kap Choeng District of Surin but did not inflict any casualties on Thai residents.

On the Lao border, during the past month Lao soldiers fired at boats of the Mekong River operations unit on three occasions -- in Phon Phisai District, Nong Khai Province and the central district of Nakhon Phanom -- resulting in the damage of a patrol boat and the injury of five Thai officials. Lao soldiers also fired into Phon Phisai District on one occasion but caused no Thai casualties.

Thai officials captured four Vietnamese and Lao soldiers in Phibun Mangsahan District, Ubon Ratchathani Province and in Chiang Khan District, Loei Province.

#### SRV DEFECTORS ON CHEMICAL WARFARE, REINFORCEMENTS

BK230243 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Jul p 5

[Text] A Vietnamese deserter yesterday admitted that Vietnamese gunners bombarded a Khmer village with chemical shells in March this year. Corporal Trin Dine Whan, [All Vietnamese names as published], formerly of the 210th Artillery Regiment of the 7th Division told a press conference at the Supreme Command that 27 chemical shells were lobbed into Sok San village controlled by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) with an aim to annihilate the Khmer resistance. But the villagers were evacuated before the attack started because the Khmers had got hold of the attack plan from a Vietnamese officer, Lt Hu Han, in an ambush in February, he added.

Whan said troops from the 7th Division briefly occupied Sok San and eventually withdrew. He added he did not know the casualties of the Khmers as a result of the chemical attack.

The corporal, who served in Kampuchea since December 1979 and escaped to Thailand in April this year, confirmed that the chemical weapons were supplied by the Soviet Union. He said that morale was low among the low-ranking foot soldiers because of boredom, battle fatigue, the shortage of food, clothing and medicines and the hostile attitude of the Khmer people.

Whan was among five deserters who were presented to the press yesterday. Altogether 349 Vietnamese troops had escaped to Thailand since 1979. Two hundred of them had already been resettled in third countries and the rest are still being held in the Phanat Nikhom processing centre, the Suranari army barrack and in Aranyaprathet, according to the Supreme Command.

Another deserter, Pvt Yuen Ba Line, formerly of the 302nd Division stationed in Oddar Meanchey, disclosed that his mission was to ascertain the troop positions and movements of the Khmer Rouge as well as Thai forces close to Surin Province. He admitted that his patrol unit sometimes crossed 5-10 kilometres into Thailand. He said earlier his unit had been instructed to avoid contact with Thai troops, but the instruction was changed last year to the effect that they could engage the Thais upon confrontation. A resident of Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City), Line said he was forced into service in April 1981 and fled to Thailand in December the same year.

A third deserter, Corporal Phan Wan Ten formerly of the 25th Engineering Battalion of the 5th Division, told the press that he was sceptical of Hanoi's announcement of partial withdrawal from Kampuchea. He said he had been told by his battalion commander and also heard from Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong that Vietnamese forces would remain in Kampuchea for as long as 20 years. He said that it was true some troops were pulled out and some were sent in on rotation which, he added, is usually done twice a year -- in March and between June and July.

Cpl Le Ya Fuoc, 22, said only sick troops and those that have served for the duration of the Vietnamese occupation have been withdrawn. He said they were sent back to Vietnam for further training and would be redeployed in Kampuchea.

A Khmer Rouge commander, Mit Pheap, previously said that the arrival of fresh Vietnamese troops in western Kampuchea had already led to an increase in the fighting near the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Cpl Phan Wan Ten admitted that the fortifications which were built up in Poipet recently were aimed to defend the town from Khmer Rouge attacks.

CABINET APPROVES AMENDMENTS TO SINO-THAI AIR PACT

BK210835 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday acknowledged amendments to the Sino-Thai air agreement which will enable Thai Airways International [Thai] to fly from Bangkok to Beijing route of Bangkok-Guangzhou.

The new agreement was reached on April 2 between the Communications Ministry and the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC).

Under it, the national airliner of each country will be allowed to operate charter services when passenger levels increase to a satisfactory level. This will be done with the consent of the two countries' aviation authorities and in conformity with the agreed aviation regulations.

The Thai Aviation Authority, in the meantime, will allow the Chinese national airline, which is controlled by CAAC, to use Don Muang airport and Chiang Mai airport as auxiliary airports for its Kunming-Rangoon-Kunming route.

Thai has been campaigning since last year for its destination in China to be switched from Gaungzhou to Beijing in an effort to increase the number of passengers on flights.

BRIEFS

MIDDLE EAST AMBASSADOR ASSIGNMENTS -- The Cabinet recently acknowledged the Foreign Ministry's recent move to accredit the Thai ambassadors to Cairo and Jidda to other nearby countries. The Thai ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Suwat Seniwong Na Ayutthaya, was also accredited to Qatar and Oman, and the Thai ambassador to Cairo, Sukri Kotchasesni, was accredited to Sudan. The Cabinet agreed that henceforth the ambassador to Jidda should automatically be accredited to Qatar and Oman and the Thai ambassador to Cairo, Sukri Kotchasesni, was accredited to Sudan. The Cabinet agreed that henceforth the ambassador to Jidda should automatically be accredited to Qatar and Oman and the ambassador to Cairo to Sudan. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 21 Jul 82 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTER THACH VISITS SINGAPORE 18-20 JULY

OW221556 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 22 -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited the Republic of Singapore from July 18-20 at the invitation of Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan.

Nguyen Co Thach held talks with Deputy Prime Minister with overall responsibility for foreign affairs Sinnathamby Rajaratnam and Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan on regional matters of mutual concern. The two sides held that their talks were frank and useful. They agreed to continue their dialogue. Foreign Minister Dhanabalan has accepted an invitation to visit Vietnam.

Taking part in the talks on the Vietnamese side were Phan Doan Nam, head of the General Department, and Tran Huy Chung, head of the 3rd Asian Department, of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and on the Singaporean side were Chia Cheong Fok, standing secretary of the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador Tommy Koh, permanent representative of the Republic of Singapore at the United Nations; and other officials of the Singaporean Foreign Ministry.

Foreign Minister Dhanabalan gave a state banquet in the evening of July 19 in honour of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Deputy Prime Minister Rajaratnam was present on the occasion. On July 20, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies and the Housing Development Office, and met with the press. He left Singapore for Burma on July 21.

## Thach Interviewed on Visit

OW221620 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 22 — Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has given the following interview to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on the result of his visit to the Republic of Singapore from July 18 to July 20, 1982.

Question 1: Would you please tell us about the result of your visit to Singapore?

Answer: I had talks with Deputy Prime Minister Rajaratnam and Foreign Minister Dhanabalan. The two sides agreed that it is of common interest to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. The two sides, however, differ as to the cause of tension in the region, and in the way to solve it. Each side retains its viewpoint. Nevertheless, the two sides held that their exchange of views was frank and useful. They have better understood each other's position and agreed to continue the dialogue, and Foreign Minister Dhanabalan has accepted my invitation to visit Vietnam.

Question 2: The Singaporean press has spoken about a "Vietnamese threat to ASEAN countries". What is the truth about it?

Answer: They said that the possibility of China and Vietnam normalizing their relations is aimed at threatening ASEAN. They also said that Vietnam threatens to take retaliatory action against the ASEAN states.

This is a complete distortion. In our talks Singapore demanded that the "Kampuchea problem" be settled first, that is to say all Vietnamese forces must be withdrawn from Kampuchea according to the U.N. resolution. It also said that after the "Kampuchea problem" is solved, ASEAN would cooperate with Indochina to contain China. I made it clear that Vietnam will repatriate all its troops from Kampuchea as soon as China stops its threat. I also told them that we want friendship and cooperation with them, that we respect the solidarity of the ASEAN countries and hope that they also respect the solidarity of the Indochinese countries.

Their concern is to get Vietnamese forces out of Kampuchea. The concern of the Indochinese countries is to end China's threat.

We pay attention to their concern, so they must also take our concern into consideration. I have told them that the situation might evolve according to the following five possibilities:

1. China in collusion with the United States and the ASEAN countries continues opposing the Indochinese countries, and ASEAN carries on its present policy of confrontation with the Indochinese countries;
2. The Indochinese and ASEAN countries and China improve their relations;
3. China in collusion with the United States and ASEAN launches a large-scale war against the three Indochinese countries;
4. The ASEAN and Indochinese countries improve their relations while China continues opposing the Indochinese countries; and
5. China and the Indochinese countries improve their relations while ASEAN continues its hostile policy towards Indochina.

I made it clear that we strive for the second possibility and try to make to most of the positive aspect and limit the negative aspect of the fourth and fifth possibilities, but at the same time are determined to cope with the worst. The Singaporean press has distorted my words, saying that the mention of the fifth possibility is a threat against them. As a matter of fact, this is nothing new. We have repeatedly and openly spoken of the three first possibilities, namely while resisting China's multi-faceted sabotage war, we have always struggled for the restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and at the same time are prepared to cope with a possible large-scale aggressive war by China. The fourth and fifth possibilities derive from the proposals of the successive conferences of the three Indochinese foreign ministers since early last year. We have proposed that the Indochinese and ASEAN countries hold a regional conference to solve questions relating to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

We have also proposed that China and the Indochinese countries sign treaties of non-aggression and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs. ASEAN's response will lead to possibility 4, and China's response will lead to possibility 5. Over the past few years we have done all we could to negotiate a ceasefire and normalize the relations between the two sides. This is our policy, and not intimidation. Consideration of the various possibilities and eventualities give us more choices in coping with all eventualities. Only too "sensitive" people could interpret this as a threat on our part.

I have also told the Singaporean side that the ASEAN countries' and China's hostile actions against the Indochinese countries, their support to the Pol Pot clique, and their rigging up a so-called "coalition government" of the Khmer reactionaries against the Kampuchean people will provide a dangerous precedent for countries to interfere in others' internal affairs.

During the past three years, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have repeatedly warned Thailand and the other ASEAN countries that having taken part in the U.S. war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries, they should now discontinue their hostile actions against the Indochinese countries and their intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and the Indochinese countries in general. We have the right to take self-defence measures against their actions. However, during the past three years we have not yet made use of this right, and in the future, we do not want to use this right either. But, if the continue their hostile actions and continue to interfere in the internal affairs of the Indochinese countries, then we will be compelled to reconsider our attitude towards them.

Question 3: Would you comment on the claim of Singapore and some other ASEAN countries that Vietnam has broken Premier Pham Van Dong's promise in 1978 not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, and that because Vietnam has lost its credit, it should restore it among the ASEAN?

Answer: During his visit to Southeast Asian countries in 1978, Premier Pham Van Dong declared Vietnam's policy of respecting the independence and sovereignty of other countries and not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. That is our consistent policy; only the ASEAN countries have forgotten that no country has committed itself not to fight back if invaded. The Vietnamese armed forces exercised their right to self-defence when they hit back at the Pol Pot forces just as the Soviet Union, the United States and France had exercised this right when they fought against the German fascist and brought their forces up to Berlin.

As for the question of credit, it is the ASEAN countries and not Vietnam which have to restore it because for several decades in the past ASEAN countries took part in the U.S. war of aggression against the Indochinese countries and now they are colluding with China to oppose the Indochinese countries. So far Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have done nothing that can be construed as an hostile act against ASEAN.

Our policy is to stand ready to cooperate with the ASEAN countries in order to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation. If this desire cannot be promptly realized it is necessary to move step by step. If differences cannot be levelled overnight we should leave them aside for the moment and should not let them hinder our efforts toward stronger bilateral ties in other fields.

#### FURTHER ON TROOPS' RETURN TO HO CHI MINH CITY

OW221129 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] After days of operations in a friendly country, our armed forces units, which had fulfilled their internationalist duty in Kampuchea, returned to Ho Chi Minh City on 20 July. Along the roads traveled by the units, from the Vietnam-Kampuchea border to Ho Chi Minh City, activities were organized by the local people in an extremely enthusiastic and moving manner to welcome home the Vietnamese fatherland's beloved sons who had fought the common enemy for the sake of solidarity and militant alliance with the fraternal Kampuchean people.

The people in border villages and towns, especially in Tay Ninh where countless barbarous crimes had been committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique against the people of the two countries, expressed their warmest sentiments toward the fighters who had fought and made sacrifices for their happy life.

Arriving in Ho Chi Minh City, the units were warmly welcomed by large numbers of people. Comrade Phan Minh Tanh, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the city's party committee, on behalf of the city's party committee, administration and people, visited and intimately talked with the cadres and combatants. He expressed joy that the units' cadres and combatants, over the past years, had surmounted all difficulties and hardships, had fulfilled well all tasks and were trusted and loved by the friendly people and that they had had the honor of receiving a noble order from the Kampuchean party and state. The city party committee deputy secretary urged the units' cadres and combatants to hold aloft their glorious tradition, develop the people's armed forces' fine nature and shock role and join the armed forces and people of the whole country in successfully fulfilling the resolutions of the fifth party congress, thus making a contribution to national construction and defense.

Comrades of the 7th military region command, many delegations of various agencies and organizations and the Ho Chi Minh City command visited and shared the joy with the cadres and combatants who returned triumphantly after their days of operations. The latter expressed their happiness at the solicitous care the party and people had extended to them after their absence from the beloved fatherland.

Reporting to the representatives on the Kampuchean people's and revolutionary armed forces' sentiments of love and close solidarity which created conditions for our troops to fulfill their duty, the cadres and combatants pointed to their determination to stand ready to receive and fulfill well all tasks entrusted on them by the party, state and armed forces, thus making a worthy contribution to the successful building of socialism and the firm defense of the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

#### STATE LEADERS GREET EGYPT ON NATIONAL DAY

OW221632 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 22 — President of the Council of State Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent greetings to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din on the 30th national day of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

They said: "May the friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Egypt further develop. We wish the Egyptian people prosperity and happiness".

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent a message of greetings to his Egyptian counterpart, Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

#### TUNG ARTICLE ON TRANSITION PERIOD, PART II

BK211300 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Dao Duy Tung: "The Initial Stage of the Transition Period and the Struggle Between the Two Roads"]

[Text] Typical shortcomings in the economic field are failure to strengthen socialist production relations, consolidate and develop the state-run economy and cooperatives, and emphasize research activities to find effective measures and appropriate forms which we can use to continue the transformation of trade and industry and accelerate agricultural reform. On the battlefield of distribution and circulation, we have not applied educational, economic and administrative measures in a resolute, uniform, correct or effective manner and have not coordinated with one another to control money, goods and the market.

In overcoming these shortcomings to strengthen the socialist economy and win victory in the struggle between the two roads, it is important that we vigorously develop the state-run economic elements on the fronts of production, distribution and circulation. We must consolidate the established areas of collective economy by intensifying the systems of ownership, management and distribution. We must continue to accelerate agricultural cooperativization in the south, "overcome the tendency toward procrastination and lack of dynamism in guiding the cooperativization movement. At the same time, we must avoid impatience, haste, simplism and sloppy work stressing formalism." (Footnote: VCP Central Committee political report at the fifth party congress) With regard to the private capitalist trade and industry, "we must establish good policies and organizations to transform and use them under the form of joint private-state enterprise or other forms and must positively eliminate the capitalist element in trade." (Ibid)

We must struggle resolutely against all acts of the bourgeoisie who oppose socialist transformation, preventing the bourgeois economy from invading the socialist economy. With regard to handicrafts, artisan industry and other service operations, "we should depend on the characteristics of each sector and each task to organize appropriate forms of collective work or private business." We should gradually shift unnecessary small merchants to production and other services. We should not belittle the struggle to overcome the spontaneous capitalist factors which emerge daily and hourly from small production. In the struggle between the two roads, it is inevitable that we must punish speculators, smugglers, thieves stealing socialist assets and other illegal businessmen. In particular, the sectors of distribution and circulation must participate effectively in the struggle between the two roads, enlarge the socialist battlefield, repel the spontaneous capitalist battlefield and regulate by all means the income of people of all strata in a just and rational manner," as specified in the political report.

In the fields of economic and socialist transformation, the important point is that we should deal correctly with problems related to the characteristic of our economy in the initial stage of the struggle between the two roads. This characteristic is that our economy is still composed of too many elements. Since we have accepted five elements in our economy, there must be different operational regulations and appropriate policies. Moreover, we should clearly realize that these economic elements do not hold equivalent positions and roles and that they are changeable. The socialist economic element must play the leading role to become increasingly dominant. On the basis of strengthening the socialist element, the state must know how to use the abilities of small producers' private and individual economic components to the advantage of socialism. Use means transformation. In the course of using these abilities and elements, the state must apply various policies to orient them toward operating within the orbit of socialism. It is an obvious mistake if we neglect their transformation and use them without transforming them, and if we fail to struggle against capitalists' anti-transformation acts and small producers' spontaneous and anarchic activities. It is also a mistake if we are impatient and hasty and if we want to immediately eliminate all the private economic elements or small producers without knowing how to use them tactfully to benefit socialism. We should not be impatient by wanting to resolve quickly the question of "who will defeat whom" in order to achieve truly wholesome socialism. Nevertheless, we cannot help but be alert and consider phenomena in economic life from a class viewpoint. At a time when speculators, smugglers and other illegal businessmen are resorting to every possible means to invade the socialist economy, some of our production and business enterprises should be cautioned against the case discussed by Lenin: "There is actually a driver in the car who seems to control the car, but the car does not follow his steering. It does not run in the desired direction. It runs in another direction, being propelled by another illegal and secret force whose origin is unknown to everybody. It is moved by speculators or capitalists or by both of them." (Footnote: Lenin, "Complete Works," Book 33, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, pp 412, 418)

The struggle between the two roads in the economic field does not take place only in the area of production relations. In those highly developed capitalist countries, the struggle between the two roads in the economic field is mainly to deprive the bourgeoisie of its rights, oppose its plots of restoration and transform large-scale capitalist production into large-scale socialist production. In our country, where the economy is characterized mainly by small production, the struggle between the two roads is charged with depriving the comprador bourgeoisie of its rights and transforming private capitalist trade and industry. Moreover, our problem is to advance small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. Only when we can establish large-scale socialist production and build the modern material and technical bases of socialism, can socialism then win a decisive victory.

Just as Lenin said: "Labor productivity is after all the most important and fundamental to new social order. Capitalism had created an unprecedented labor productivity under the slavery system. Capitalism can and will be defeated totally because socialism has created a new and much higher labor productivity." (Footnote: Lenin, "Complete Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, Book 29, p 478) Lenin further said: "If we can achieve electrification in 10-20 years, we have no reason to fear small farmers' individualism and their free trade in the local circulation of goods. Otherwise, it is impossible to avoid a comeback of capitalism." (Footnote: Lenin, "Complete Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, Book 32, p 419) It is in this very spirit that our party has considered industrialization as the central task of the entire transition period in which the scientific and technical revolution plays the key role. At the fifth party congress, efforts were concentrated on finding the various forms, steps and contents of industrialization in the initial stage. Four objectives and ten major policies to achieve these objectives were set at the congress. The most important of these objectives is to determine the contents of industrialization in the initial stage. It is to "concentrate on developing agriculture vigorously by considering agriculture as a frontline battle and by advancing it a step further to large-scale socialist production. We must strive to step up the production of consumer goods, continue to build some of the important heavy industries and combine agriculture, consumer-goods industry and heavy industry in a rational industrial-agricultural structure." (Footnote: VCP Central Committee political report at the fifth party congress)

By implementing the socio-economic objectives, by applying the contents of industrialization to all aspects of social life in the 1980's, we will certainly create a real change in our country's economy. This is the most decisive matter which guarantees a great victory for us in the immediate struggle between the two roads.

In the struggle between the two roads on the economic front, we should always firmly grasp the guideline of combining transformation with construction -- considering construction the main task -- and of associating the transformation of production relations closely with the reorganization and development of production. We should constantly heighten our revolutionary vigilance to promptly suppress all enemy acts of economic sabotage.

On the economic and ideological fronts, the fifth party congress political report clearly indicated: "The very complex struggle between the two roads, between the new and the old, the advanced and the backward and progress and reaction in the fields of culture, ideology and lifestyle is taking place daily and we cannot belittle it. In the immediate future, we must struggle resolutely and effectively against negativism in cultural and social life. We must adopt uniform measures in the economic, administrative, organizational, ideological and cultural fields. At the same time, we must realize that the struggle to build new men and a new culture is a long, complicated and difficult struggle. It cannot be separated from the resolute, continuous and profound struggle to wipe out the vestiges of backward and reactionary ideology and culture -- the products of old feudal society which lasted for thousands of years -- especially of old and new colonialism in the south for dozens of years recently. It cannot be separated from the vigorous, persistent and positive struggle against the enemy psychological warfare to eradicate and permanently prevent all the influences of decadent and reactionary culture which has been infiltrated clandestinely into our country by the imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, and their lackeys. In the past few years, we have not realized fully and have somewhat neglected the struggle on these fronts." (Footnote: VCP Central Committee political report at the fifth party congress)

To ensure positive victory for socialism in this struggle we should constantly and firmly grasp the fundamental and binding issues of the class struggle in the period of transition to socialism in our country. They are: Firmly grasp proletarian dictatorship, develop the laboring people's collective mastery, carry out the three revolutions simultaneously — the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technical revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution of which the scientific and technical revolution is the key one -- and vigorously accelerate socialist industrialization which must be the central task of the entire transition period, aiming at establishing the system of socialist collective mastery and building large-scale socialist production, a new culture and new socialist men. At the same time, we should firmly grasp the characteristics of this class struggle which are to "combine transformation with construction, politics with economy, peace with force, persuasion with coercion, and education with administrative measures... in this struggle, the advance of small to large-scale socialist production is a long, complicated and decisive undertaking to ensure total victory for socialism in our country." (Footnote: VCP Central Committee political report at the fourth party congress, Su That Publishing House, 1977, p 69) To firmly grasp and effectively apply the basic contents of this struggle to each specific aspect of social life is to create integrated strength to resolve the question of "who will defeat whom" between the two roads and to win a victory for socialism.

The political report specified our ideological tasks in the past few years as follows: "Due attention has not been paid to educating party members and the masses on the two roads." There have been manifestations of loss of vigilance and lack of determination in the struggle against invasion of the socialist battlefield by non-socialist forces. The fifth party congress indicated, therefore, the need to educate cadres, party members and the masses so that they all can realize clearly that "the class struggle between the two roads is fierce, complicated and long. They must firmly maintain their socialist stand in this struggle." Everyone must be made to understand clearly that: "All the general positions and guidelines as well as the specific policies of the party and state are designed to implement the three revolutions. Each organizational form is designed to manage the entire national economy and social life, and to signify the class struggle in a concrete and vivid manner." (Footnote: Le Duan, "With Regard to the Process From Small to Large-Scale Socialist Production," Su That Publishing House, p 126)

This is an objective and urgent requirement necessitated by the struggle to build socialism and defend the country in the present stage.

The new period -- especially the first portion of the road on which we have walked and are still walking -- has set before our party and people very great, complicated and heavy tasks. As our party pointed out: "We have overcome the inevitable confusion when we entered the new stage. We have materialized and enriched the revolutionary lines set by the fourth party congress. We have understood more profoundly our country and our people. We have identified our enemy and have perceived clearly the obstacles ahead. We have assessed more accurately and specifically our abilities and strengths as well as our difficulties and weaknesses. All these achievements thought to be impossible 5 years ago, are now the extremely valuable revolutionary equipment with which we enter the new struggle stage." (Footnote: VCP Central Committee political report at the fifth party congress)

It is a characteristic of historic development to firmly grasp the inevitability of the new. We are firmly convinced that in the struggle between the two roads, socialism will defeat capitalism and the socialist regime will certainly score a total and positive victory.

NEW CALEDONIAANTI-INDEPENDENCE RIOTERS STORM ASSEMBLY

BK221122 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Riot police have fired tear gas inside the chamber of New Caledonia's Territorial Assembly to break up a riot when anti-independence demonstrators stormed in and attacked members with clubs. During the riot, clubs, rocks and chairs were hurled across the assembly chamber.

Tension has been running high in New Caledonia over the issue of independence from France and riot police have been on the alert during the 24-hour general strike called by right-wing organizations. Radio Australia's correspondent in Noumea, Sean Dorney, says a group of more than 40 demonstrators armed with clubs stormed into the assembly while members were debating land reforms decreed by the socialist government in Paris. Sean Dorney says riot police, who had been surprised by the attack, charged in after the demonstrators, firing tear gas. Several politicians were injured, but none seriously.

Sean Dorney says soon afterwards, the crowd of several hundreds started throwing rocks at the riot police in the streets outside the assembly and the police fired round after round of tear gas. The attack on the assembly came after a rally by 5,000 supporters of New Caledonia's anti-independent Republican Party.

French Reaction

BK230857 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] France says the administration in New Caledonia will not give in to force or intimidation. The secretary of state for overseas department and territories, Mr Emmanuelli, said France would ensure that the administration in New Caledonia would work normally. He was speaking in Paris after yesterday's riots in New Caledonia, described as the territory's worst ever. Rightist protesters broke into the legislative assembly in Noumea and fought with politicians debating reforms to be imposed by France which will help the Melanesian population and pro-independence parties. Three politicians were injured in the clash which ended when police used tear gas to clear the demonstrators from the parliament building. There were further clashes in Noumea's central park in which 17 police were injured and 13 people arrested.

A Radio Australia correspondent in Noumea says tension remains high with paramilitary police patrolling the streets. The Territorial Assembly voted to reject the reforms after the centrist party abstained from the vote. But the reforms have been implemented because the socialist government in Paris has ruled by decree in New Caledonia for the past 6 months.

NEW ZEALANDNUCLEAR EXPLOSION AT MURUROA ATOLL RECORDED

BK230841 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] French authorities are reported to have carried out another nuclear test at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific. In a statement issued in Wellington, the superintendent of New Zealand's seismological observatory, Dr Warwick Smith, says an underground nuclear explosion with a 2 kiloton yield is believed to have taken place in the vicinity of Mururoa early yesterday. He says the explosion has been recorded by seismograph operators in Rarotonga.

MARCOS MEETS SON SANN, PLEDGES MORAL SUPPORT

OW221245 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Son Sann of the Coalition Government of [Democratic] Kampuchea ends his Manila visit tomorrow. The Kampuchean permier's visit came some 3 weeks after the visit of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the president of the Kampuchean Coalition Government. This morning Premier Sann met with Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo and later had talks with the president at Malacanang.

President Marcos assured today that the Coalition Government of Kampuchea has the moral support of the Philippine Government. The chief executive gave this assurance during the courtesy call of Cambodian Prime Minister Son Sann at Malacanang Palace. Son Sann arrived yesterday to follow up the request made 2 weeks ago for assistance by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the coalition government. The president said that all other types of assistance the coalition government is soliciting will have to be the subject of consultation among the ASEAN leaders. However, the president said, the coalition government can count on continued ASEAN support for the retention of its seat in the United Nations.

Prime Minister Son Sann was a visitor of the Philippines during the ECAFE conference held in Baguio in 1948 and was also prime minister under Prince Norodom Sihanouk in 1967-68.

PELAEZ OUT OF DANGER; MARCOS ORDERS MANHUNT

OW221345 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Former Vice President Emmanuel Pelaez is now out of danger. Pelaez, who was ambushed by still unidentified gunmen last night, is recovering but still under intensive care at the Saint Luke's Hospital in Quezon City.

President Marcos, meanwhile, has ordered a full manhunt and an allout investigation into the ambush. PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Lt Gen Fidel Ramos threw the whole force of the PC Criminal Investigation Service and specialized agencies of the police for the manhunt and probe. Aside from the national capital region, regional commands in the four Mindanao regions as well as those in Luzon were alerted.

## Further Report

HK230008 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Excerpts] President Marcos has ordered an intensive and massive manhunt for the gunmen who ambushed and wounded Assemblyman Pelaez near his home in New Manila the other night.

Authorities are currently working on two main leads. One is that the ambush may have been perpetrated by hired guns of a vested group. Another is that the attack may have been committed by elements of the Moro National Liberation Front, or MNLF, who have slipped into Manila from Mindanao. More on that story from (Bert Asuke):

[Begin (Asuke) recording] President Marcos says authorities are following all leads in the ambush of Assemblyman Emmanuel Pelaez, including the possibility that terrorists of the MNLF were behind the attack. The president told Malacanang newsmen in an interview that the military and the police are sparing no effort to track down the suspects and bring them to justice as soon as possible. He said he had received intelligence reports that MNLF terrorists, including some who were trained abroad, had come to Manila to create violence and disturbance to attract the attention of the Islamic Conference which meets next month in Algeria. The president said at least one of the self-confessed terrorists had a change of mind and volunteered information on the plot to sow disturbance in Manila.

The president expressed the hope that Assemblyman Pelaez can make it to the [word indistinct] meeting of the ASEAN task force. The assemblyman from Misamis Oriental is the chairman of the Philippine representation in the ASEAN task force, which includes former Ambassador (Narciso Roxas) and (David Sisip). [end (Asuke) recording]

Following the ambush, Philippine Constabulary Chief Fidel Ramos instructed Metrocon Chief Prospero Olivas to put all available men on the job for the earliest solution of the crime. Olivas quickly organized special teams to work on the case.

The motive for the Pelaez ambush is not yet known, but some sources believe the ambush may have been the handiwork of a powerful coconut industry group. Pelaez has been identified with the policy to lift the levy on coconuts, which is a position strongly opposed by certain groups. Persons close to Pelaez were shocked by the ambush, saying they knew that the assemblyman had no personal enemies. His eldest son Laurie said that was the reason why his father never bothered to employ security men in all these years.

ENRILE DISCUSSES NEW 'COMMUNIST TERROR CAMPAIGN'

OW221331 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Defens: Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has exposed another campaign of terrorism and deception by the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army. Speaking at a regular meeting of the Kapisanan Ng MGA Broadcaster Sa Filipinas [Philippine Broadcasters Association], Enrile said the new campaign of terror and deception was aimed at undermining the government and destroying society.

Enrile said that in the first 6 months of the year, communist terrorists had killed more than 80 civilians. During the same period, Enrile said, the terrorists also liquidated 26 local government officials and 36 nonmilitary government personnel assigned to development work in rural areas.

BULLETIN TODAY ARTICLE HITS 'U.S. IMPERIALISM'

HK230428 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Jul 82 pp 7, 31

[Article by Alejandro Lichauco: "The Struggle for Development: RP Nationalism and American Imperialism"]

[Excerpt] A nation can be preserved as a colony although allowed to bask in the status of a sovereign and independent republic, simply by giving it a fictitious independence. That was what happened to us in 1946. We were given a fictitious independence then, and that independence remains fictitious today.

The Philippines has yet to see and taste true national independence, and the battle for that independence will be the central preoccupation of our times. In specific terms, it means the battle to transform our status from a virtual colony, to a nation that is authentically sovereign. We can be sure that imperialism has conceived of alternative scenarios, after Marcos. Whatever those scenarios might be, the struggle for national independence will continue, with heightening intensity, as the struggle for survival intensifies. What is important is that we do not lose sight of the fundamental issue. Whether under a restored democracy, or under a new post-Marcos dictatorship, civilian or otherwise, that issue remains: American imperialism, or Filipino nationalism; national independence, or the continuation of our status as a neo-colony.

Whoever is in power, or ascends to power, will be confronted by that question. It is the question that has plagued our political system since 1946.

Lamentably, political democracy here, instead of asserting the prerogatives of national independence, and producing a strongly nationalistic government, as India has done, for example, has given us nothing but a procession of administrations and leaders more intent generally on being in the graces of the American Embassy than in the graces of their people.

Civilian dictatorship only improved on the subservience and docility of the civilian democracy that it had supplanted. Now that the civilian dictatorship is obviously fast out-living its utility we should anticipate the two most likely alternatives planned by the U.S. and the IMF-WB [World Bank] group: Either an outright military government; or, a military-backed civilian junta composed of politicians and technocrats known for their sympathy to Washington, to the IMF-World Bank philosophy, and for their indifference, if not hostility, to nationalist demands.

If either of those two scenarios should materialize, we can only hope that, this time, the armed forces will not allow themselves to be utilized to prop -- as they have, always, in the past been utilized to prop -- anti-nationalistic governments; that, this time, the armed forces will bear in mind the very first objective stated in their own motivational education program, which is: "To reorient the thinking of the Filipino soldier aimed at impregnating him with strong nationalism, racial pride, loyalty and commitment to the nation and its constituted authority." (See questions and answers about Tang-law motivational education program of the Armed Forces of the Philippines).

The basic programmes pursued by the civilian governments of this country (with the exception of the Garcia administration) since 1946 have been, to say the least, anything but nationalistic, and have functioned only to betray the vital interests of this republic. Under civilian-led governments the military since 1946 has been debased into providing armed support for programmes and policies fashioned in foreign capitals, designed to work at cross purposes with the very independence and security of this nation, and oppressive of the well being of our people. But sooner or later, those in power will realize that they cannot continue in the service of any master other than the people that they govern; that as long as they see their power in terms of the support extended them by a foreign government, or the applause given them by international agencies, and not in terms of the support of the nationalism which, in every nation, has embodied its will and aspiration, their tenure can only be short-lived, and their ending, tragic.

This was the clear lesson of Iran. The shah eventually fell, not because he ruled as a dictator, because dictators elsewhere, as Franco and Chiang for example, survived to the end; but because he was servile and docile to foreign interests, in a way that a Franco and a Chiang never were, and gave away his nation's patrimony. He was, actually, a colonial, a "pro-American" in its most abject and contemptible sense. And for that, he would not be forgiven by his people. Hence, his tragic fall, and the anti-Americanism that swept and erupted in that land.

This continuing struggle between American imperialism and Filipino revolutionary nationalism can only exacerbate with the deterioration of the economic condition, traceable, as our people now increasingly realize, not only to the venalities of cronyism but, in a more fundamental sense, to the anti-industrialization designs here of the United States Government, operating through the IMF-World Bank group, martial law, our political system, and our technocrats. As that struggle heightens, as the people's consciousness of the nature of that struggle develops and rises, Philippine politics will also transform.

It will polarize, not between radicals and conservatives, nor between communists and anti-communists, nor between civilian and militarists, but between nationalists and anti-nationalists; between those who see in the continued operations of American imperialism here the scourge that must be expelled, on one hand, and those who would support it directly, or indirectly through their mindless apathy, on the other. For any Filipino who would stay neutral to the problem of imperialism in the Philippines is, operatively, a Filipino who gives it aid and comfort. In the struggle against it, where so many thousands of our young have already given their lives, no Filipino can be indifferent or unconcerned without being guilty of national betrayal. To plead ignorance of American imperialism, in the face of the mountains of available literature on it, and of our own experience with it, is to plead an ignorance that is unpardonable and criminal.

And if history is any guide, we can be sure that ascendancy will eventually go to that faction, or combination of factions, that is able to stir and mobilize the nationalism latent in a people who gave the world its first example of an Asian revolution against Western colonialism, and produced the political genius of a Mabini, the religious nationalism of a Gomburza, and the military daring of a Bonifacio, Del Pilar and a Luna. Those Filipinos, continued in Quezon and Recto, represent the true spirit, character, pride and genius of our race. They also point to our future. But it is a future that must be won in nationalist struggle. And we all must immerse ourselves in that struggle, because it is now for nothing less than our very own survival. Unless we do so, this country will be transformed into a waste-land, echoing the torment and agony of a people driven like wild animals by their hunger and despair, a fate they shall have so justly deserved for having so foolishly yielded their sovereignty, and forfeited their patrimony, to the aggression, greed and pillage of others.

It is time that as a people we fought for the independence and the power to develop this limited plot of earth which providence has assigned to us; to develop it for ourselves, and those who will come after us, and for no other; and to do so under a new and humane order of social and distributive justice. It is time that Filipinos ceased being subjects and mendicants in their own land, time to develop it and become the beneficiaries of its abundance, and time, finally, to usher themselves without delay into the age of science, technology and industry.

This, in my view is the essential purpose and goal of the nationalist struggle. That struggle, waged against the imperialism which, since 1898, has asserted and exercised the power of external dominion over this country, exploited this land, and suppressed our people's development, as well as their freedom and independence, is what gives the national situation its dynamics and revolutionary dimension.

#### WORLD BANK CAUTIONS ON STATE OF ECONOMY

HK230411 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Jul 82 p 8

[Feature by Loreto Cabanese: "WB Cautions on BOP Gap"]

[Text] The World Bank has urged the Philippine Government to forego with the ambitious investment program so as to avoid a further deterioration in the current account deficit. It said it was necessary to prevent a further worsening in the current account deficit as a precautionary measure should the external terms of trade fail to recover in the coming years.

A World Bank report circulated during the last consultative meeting in Tokyo pointed to the uncertainty in the recovery of the country's external terms of trade because such a recovery would depend a great deal on the behavior of the world economy by 1983. Because of this uncertainty, the WB document urged the Philippines to take a "cautious approach to balance of payments management."

Commenting on the projections on external accounts contained in the new five-year development, the WB said that it was possible to cut down the trade deficit from 2.2 billion in 1981 to \$1.9 billion by 1985 "if a substantial adjustment effort (in energy and industry) is made and if the external terms of trade improve as expected." If this happens, the WB noted, the current account deficit could also be brought down to \$1.85 billion in 1985, approximately 3.5 per cent of the GNP compared to 6.0 per cent of GNP in 1981.

The Philippines' terms of trade deteriorated sharply during the past three years — 29 percent between 1979 to 1981. The WB said that this deterioration resulted in deflation of domestic incomes and a slowdown in real domestic expenditures. The WB added that the measures taken by the authorities during the past two years -- strengthening of export incentives, trade policy reform, interest rate deregulation and flexible exchange rate policy -- to promote balance of payments adjustments will have a "significant impact" over the medium-term yet. The short-term positive impact of these measures, according to the WB, has been exceeded by the negative impact of the terms of trade deterioration.

In 1982, the terms of trade are expected to stabilize, and the current account deficit is expected to be \$2.2 billion or 5.4 per cent of GNP. It called for lessening dependence of the economy on foreign loans during the next five years "to maintain the manageability of the debt burden."

This objective could be accomplished through appropriate domestic resources management (fiscal and financial) policies to reduce the excess of domestic investment over national savings; and investments and policies to adjust the production structure of the economy in such a way to increase exports and efficiently replace imports.

The country's balance of payments position deteriorated further during the first semester as the BOP deficit widened to \$675 million, 143 percent higher than the \$243 million incurred for the same period last year. As early as the first quarter of this year, the BOP gap was already at \$539 million as exports continued to be severely affected by the softening of the prices of the country's major commodity exports. The deficit at the end of June already surpassed the \$560 million registered for the entire year last year, confirming earlier forecasts the trade performance this year would be worse than the previous year.

Although imports were limited by the authorities to only the essential producer and essential consumer goods, the slowdown in export receipts was so substantial that there was no way to reducing the current account deficit.

Despite the size of the payments deficit, the Central Bank was still optimistic it could be reined into "tolerable levels" by the second semester when a slight improvement in export prices are anticipated and proceeds from foreign loans come in. Month-by-month data provided by the Central Bank showed that the payments deficit ballooned to \$835 million in April, slightly reduced by a \$33 million surplus in May to a level of \$822 million. A further surplus of \$147 million registered in June brought down the BOP deficit to \$675 million at the end of the six-month period.

The Central Bank was still confident the payments shortfall could be brought down to the earlier projected tolerable level of \$550 million for the entire year. The bank intends to resort to drawdown on existing credit lines to pay for the payments deficit. In addition, it was intending to get either a new stand-by credit arrangement or a compensatory financing arrangement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The initial amount being discussed for either of the facility or a combination of both is \$140 million.

It said that the two principal developments which have caused the widening of the current account deficit are the growth of net energy imports (including the energy capital goods necessary for the adjustment process) which increased from 5.3 percent of GNP in 1978 to 7.0 percent of GNP in 1981; and the growth of interest payments from 1.3 percent of GNP in 1978 to 3.3 percent of GNP in 1981. The total first semester deficit consisted of the second quarter deficit of \$136 million and the first quarter figure of \$539 million. Total merchandise exports reached \$2.742 billion and merchandise imports \$4.05 billion, making the trade deficit at \$1.3 billion. Non-merchandise trade and transfers accounted for an added \$115 million shortfall, making the overall current account deficit at \$1.426 billion. This compared to \$840 million for the same period last year.

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